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No. 1518

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TANK UNITS: TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Air-Defense Training Neglected

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Feb 80 p 1

[Article by Maj V. Saranchev, Red Banner Far East MD: "Forgotten Instructions"]

[Text] The battalion under the command of Maj I. Pil'tyay secured itself in an advantageous position. There was barely enough time. The "enemy" could appear at any moment. In carrying out their engineering work, conducting reconnaissance and laying mine barriers, the tank crews demonstrated considerable inventiveness. Soon everything was ready for battle. Only the covered antiaircraft machineguns which were mounted on the tanks did not fit into the picture. Moreover, the covers had not been removed from them on the march nor during the "enemy" attack. And this was inspite of the fact that the "enemy's" airplanes and helicopters had appeared in the sky several times.

"We do not forget about antiaircraft defense," the company commander Capt V. Ryazanov hastened to assert, however. "There is an air observer. If necessary, he will open fire."

Precisely at that moment a helicopter appeared from behind a hill. Capt Ryazanov gave the command: "Air target. Destroy."

However, Pvt F. Makhmudov, the observer, was not at his post. As it was later explained, he was helping a crew dig a trench. By the time he was found, by the time the soldier uncovered the machinegun and attached a case with the feed belt, there was no trace of the helicopter.

"This would not have happened in actual battle," said Capt Ryazanov. "And we will not be defending ourselves from the air enemy only with machineguns. Our superior commander has an adequate amount of more effective means."

That is so, of course. But is it permissible to undervalue one's own means because of the capabilities of the superior commander. A commander is required under any battle conditions to organize antiaircraft defense by utilizing all the regular weapons of the units. The history of the Great Patriotic War has many examples of fascist vultures being shot down precisely by machinegun fire. This is possible only for a well-prepared and psychologically hardened warrior who believes in the capabilities of his own weapon and uses it effectively.

Military expertise, as is well known, is the product of purposeful training. Unfortunately, methods of combatting the air enemy using one's own forces are not included in all training. Sometimes during an entire training period or combat tactics exercise there are no instructions concerning the air "enemy" and there is no training using one's own means of PVO (Air Defense).

I have visited the training center commanded by Maj F. Fedotov many times. A firing area for PVO has been set up there. Only it is always vacant. Poles tower above the field and the wind blows airplane models along cables, but there are no people. Appropriate exercises in training fire are stipulated in the course but are rarely carried out. Thus the commanders do not improve their skills in organizing air defense and the subordinates do not learn to combat airplanes and helicopters.

The possibilities of air attack are not always taken into account during the engineering operations on a position. And in this instance the rich, frontline experience has not lost its importance. It is well known that under all conditions frontline soldiers attempted to dig a trench which could protect them from aircraft fire. Recesses were built in the side walls for this purpose. Regardless of the direction of attack from the air, it was possible to protect oneself from the machinegun fire.

Unfortunately, this experience is being forgotten at the moment. At drills and tactical training exercises one seldom sees a trench which is dug taking into account the requirements of air defense, nor a correctly overlapping trench. The commanders usually cite a lack of time and the difficulty of the task; the soil in the Far East is not very pliable. But is it permissible in combat training to justify weaknesses and simplifications by the difficulties. A lack of training can be costly in battle. Moreover, the experience of the best units confirms that the difficulties connected with the organization of air defense are entirely surmountable.

Instructions in repelling the air attacks of the "enemy" are always heard in the field exercises of the motorized infantry unit commanded by Sr Lt A. Suleymanov. The staff has reliable skills. These skills are possessed not only by the antiaircraft gunners but by soldiers of all the other specialties, namely, the machinegunners, submachinegunners and snipers. They accurately hit both land and air targets.

The training situation can be considered to approximate battle conditions only when the instructions concerning air attacks by the "enemy" are not forgotten and when there is training in using all means to combat them.

Outstanding Tank Regiment

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Feb 80 p 2

[Article by Lt Col V. Bogdanovskiy: "Loyalty"]

[Excerpts] True to Leninist principles, the soldiers of the army and navy persistently improve their combat expertise and meritoriously continue the glorious traditions of the Soviet Armed Forces. The combat banners of many units and combined units and military-training institutions are crowned with the country's highest award, the Order of Lenin. On the eve of the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth KRASNAYA ZVEZDA will be publishing material under the title "On the Combat Colors - The Order of Lenin" to describe how their personnel are preserving and increasing their combat fame.

Today the tank regiment with two Orders of Lenin in its combat colors will be described by Lt Col Vladimir Sergeyevich Bogdanovskiy, who has been appointed senior permanent correspondent of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA for the Group of Soviet Forces Germany.

There is a place in the regiment which is sacred to the soldiers. They call it here the Avenue of Fame. At the entrance is the slogan "Soldiers! Faithfully carry out Leninist principles, persistently improve combat and political training, increase vigilance and always be prepared to defend the great achievements of the socialist Motherland." Here too are the bronze busts of 22 Heroes of the Soviet Union who were trained in the regiment.

A glorious combat path has been followed by the guards tank Chertkovskiy Order of Lenin, Red Banner, Orders of Suvorov, Kutuzov and Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy regiment (mem) Marshal of Armored Troops M.Ye. Katukov.

The guardsmen are faithfully following Leninist principles and are studying military affairs in their spare time. The commander of the guards regiment, A. Arkhipenko, named many of the tank crew members who serve as examples of loyalty to military duty. Guards Capt N. Andriyenko, guards Sr Lt Yu. Yevseyenkov, I. Trachev and I. Shugaika, guards Sgt V Totskiy, guards Pfc N. Savenko, S. Bort, A. Gumeynyy and many others give all their spare time to the service. The entire life of the regiment is now permeated with the efforts of the soldiers to honor the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth with leading combat work. In the classroom and in the field there is a tenacious struggle for high-quality fulfillment of socialist obligations. The tank crews are filled with determination to do everything to earn the rank of excellent for the regiment.

The bust of the Hero of the Soviet Union V. Belyayev has been placed in the Avenue of Fame. During the war he commanded the 5th tank company. At that time it earned great fame. And now the 5th company is one of the best in the regiment. Every second soldier has been rated excellent in combat and political preparation and many possess related specialties. In comparing themselves to the company commander Capt A. Sporykhin, the tank crews are constantly mastering military affairs.

The same can be said of the subordinates of guards Maj Ye Karasev, guards Lt O. Tsysaruk, V. Moldavanov and A. Dmitriyev. On the training fields and in firing they, as a rule, demonstrate a high level of expertise and show soldier's cleverness.

This training is remembered in the regiment. The battalion under the command of guards Maj Karasev received the mission of forcing a water obstacle on the move and occupying an important tactical line. The battalion had been required to carry out similar missions earlier also. However, this time the area of the forced crossing turned out to be difficult terrain. Due to a high level of training on the part of the personnel, the battalion forced the river in a limited time and immediately attacked the "enemy" on the flank. The company under the command of guards Sr Lt Snugalki particularly distinguished itself. It was ordered to bypass the "enemy" through a swampy ravine and strike it in the rear area. This decision by the commander of the battalion was based on a sound knowledge of the people and their capabilities. The plan was successful.

The tank crews show a high level of expertise and skill in every exercise. Remembering the precepts of V.I. Lenin that it is necessary to go unfailingly farther and achieve ever more, the soldiers of the unit were some of the first in the group of forces to maintain the initiative of the regiment personnel as the organizers of competition among the Ground Forces; they undertook great responsibilities and are striving to utilize all resources for their successful fulfillment.

The spirit of mutual demands prevails in the regiment, and in the platoons, companies and battalions there is a constant search underway for the most effective means of training and educating the personnel. I had occasion to be present at several tank firing training exercises. The commanders strove to conduct each exercise on a high level and in the spirit of the struggle for quality performance of assignments and standards.

The quality of exercises and training is determined to a large extent by the constant concern of regimental headquarters and the party committee for raising the methodological expertise of the officers, for nurturing in them pride in their unit, responsibility for fulfilling the tasks facing them and an exacting attitude toward their achievements.

The purposeful efforts directed toward raising the quality and effectiveness of the training process are producing results. Not so much time has

passed since the beginning of the winter training period, yet the results, as it is said, are on hand. In field exercises recently the subordinates of guards Sr Lt Shukalka and Yevseyenkov, operating under approximate battle conditions, demonstrated a high level of teamwork and strong skills.

The relay of military valor continues.

Training Results Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Feb 80 p 1

[Article by Lt Col A. Bedzhanyan: "Frontline Writing"]

[Text] Lt Col Al'bert Rafael'yevich Bedzhanyan has been appointed permanent correspondent of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA for the Red Banner Carpathian MD. We are publishing his correspondence from the combat training fields.

One had to see the admiration with which the tank crews observed the actions of their fellow soldier, Hero of the Soviet Union Ya. Bergun.

After arriving in the regiment, Yakov Panteleymonovich immediately requested the tank park. There he sat down at the controls of a battle vehicle. And after driving, when the firing had begun, the frontline soldier took the seat of the gunner. And what was the result? Both in driving and in firing the veteran came out on top; he showed the young tank crews genuine frontline ability. When the time for farewell arrived, Yakov Panteleymonovich thanked the soldiers for their warm reception and instructed them to faithfully preserve and augment the glorious traditions of their regiment and to persistently study all that is necessary in war. "We will carry out the instructions," the tank crews answered the hero.

Not so very much time has passed since that memorable meeting. However, the results of the first months of winter combat training bear convincing witness to the fact that the word of the tank crews, given to their fellow soldier and hero, does not diverge from their actions. In moving towards the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War, they are achieving high results in combat improvements from day to day. This triple-order-bearing tank regiment, 13 soldiers of which became heroes of the Soviet Union during the years of the Great Patriotic War, is today among the leading units in the district.

The battalion commanded by Yu. Zuyev had to pass a difficult exam recently. The tank crews, in cooperation with motorized infantry, was required to break through the defenses of the "enemy" while on the move in combat firing training. Taking into account that the defenses were constructed on a very advantageous tactical line and were distinguished by

a heavy density of antitank devices, the problem was not solved easily. Moreover, the battalion had to attack in very rugged terrain and in deep snow.

The tank crews countered all these difficulties with a high degree of expertise, a skillful combination of firing and maneuvering and precise cooperation with the neighboring attached and supporting subunits.

Before setting out for training, party and komsomol meetings were held in the companies. The communists V. Romanyuk, P. Burtsev, N. Tereshkov and others called upon their comrades to work in a frontline manner, to strike the target with the first volley, on their first turn and at the most extreme distance.

The company under the command of Sr Lt V. Gvozdkov made sharp attacks. The young officer received the company only recently, but has already managed to distinguish himself as a capable and tough commander. And here in this exercise, having swiftly overcome the "enemy's" fire screen, the company was the first to drive a wedge into its defenses.

But the most difficult of all was required of the company under the command of Sr Lt S. Gavrilov. Several of the "enemy's" tanks suddenly counterattacked against it on the flank. The factor of time acquires particular importance in such situations. Sr Lt Gavrilov understood this. Having repelled the counterattack with the forces of two platoons from an advantageous position, he swiftly continued to attack in the prescribed direction. A well planned maneuver by the platoons and accurate, concentrated fire by the crews in repelling the "enemy's" counterattack were truly frontline actions. Incidentally, among the subordinates of Sr Lt Gavrilov are the sons of frontline soldiers who fought here in the Ukraine during the Great Patriotic War. These are the tank commanders Sgt N. Balagaturak and Jr Sgt L. Burlakov and gunners Pvt I. Pochtar' and Pvt O. Stratu. They are meritoriously adding to the combat glory of their fathers.

The regiment receives many letters from frontline soldiers. For example, the former tank crew members N. Davydychev, Ye. Shkurdalov, L. Tikhonov, A. Turchin and others maintain a constant correspondence with the soldiers. Each of their letters is read at formation or on the local radio.

Recently the tank crews had yet another interesting encounter. The cavalry soldier, Order of Lenin and many other combat decorations, Nikolay Yefimovich Rozikhin, who commanded the 2nd tank battalion during the war, visited them. The veteran called on the soldiers to persistently improve their combat skills and to be worthy successors of the glorious traditions of the regiment. Capt Zuyev, who commands the 2nd battalion, spoke in response. He described how the tank crews are carrying out their responsibilities in the competition for a fitting reception for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of victory, mastering the equipment and weapons and improving their expertise.

In exercises for combat firing the 2nd battalion demonstrated this expertise in action. Frontline ability was felt in the actions of the soldiers.

Repair Facilities Described

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Feb 80 p 1

[Article by Maj R Zvyagel'skiy: "Tanks Returning to Formation"]

[Text] The tank made a sharp turn at high speed, overcame an obstacle while in motion, stopped suddenly and again sped forward. All this was similar to an exercise in driving combat vehicles which could be seen in any unit. At the same time, it was an unusual exercise; tests were being conducted in the tank park on vehicles which were coming from repair.

"This is its third life," said Warrant Officer G. Korpachev, slapping the armor of the tank which had just returned to the initial position.

Three lives. The veteran repair workers recall that during the Great Patriotic War it was sometimes necessary to return the very same vehicle to formation several times. The experience of the frontline years continues to remain among the armaments of today's repair workers. Their work, as it was earlier, is necessary. It is largely due to them that the modern equipment operates continually day and night on the training field. If something should happen to a vehicle the repair workers are right there. They make a large contribution to guaranteeing the combat preparedness of the equipment.

The repair facility headed by Lt Col V. Lomonosov is in the lead for the third year in a row in the socialist competition among the collectives of related enterprises in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. The repair crews have worked many years without complaint. The high level of labor organization and the persistent battle for effectiveness and high quality in repair work have made it possible for them to exceed the production norms. All this also makes it possible for people to pass through an excellent school for education and professional training. As a rule, young people who have completed professional and technical schools come here before being called into the army. During this period of service they acquire experience and expertise, and when the time comes for transfer into the reserve, they are already highly qualified lathe operators, milling machine operators, welders, fitters and installers, electricians, and so on. Many remain here. One of these is Warrant Officer Korpachev, the son of a frontline tankman. Gennadiy Ivanovich has been testing tanks after repair for nearly 20 years. He is a genuine tank expert. Continuing the paternal relay race are Capt S. Lepekhin, Sr Lt V. Starikov, Sr. Lt V. Stepanov and many others.

The tanks pass by the famous frontline 34 which is set on a pedestal at the gates of the enterprise. They are accompanied by the people who give them new life.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. Tank returning to formation.

2. Deputy chief of the shop, Sr Lt I. Khilyuta, checking according to the drawing for the quality of the product prepared by lathe operator Jr St S. Sloboda.

3. The shop headed by Maj I. Dulin. Flow line assembly of BMP (expansion unknown) units is underway.

Review of General's Memoirs

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Feb 80 p 2

[Review by Maj Gen B. Burkin of the book "V Groznyy Chas" by I. Lykov, Voyenizdat, 1979, 350 pages]

[Text] Voyenizdat has published the memoirs of Lt Gen I. Lykov. It is the story of the heroism and bravery of the tank and self-propelled artillery crews, of the soldiers, commanders and political workers and of the communists and komsomol members who fought the German Fascist invaders during the Great Patriotic War.

The author of the memoirs has had great frontline experience. He fought in the Moscow area and in the Kurskiy arc, he participated in battles in the Ukraine and in Belorussia and in the liberation of Romania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Having begun the war as a junior political officer in a company, he finished it as the deputy commander of a tank regiment for political affairs. Therefore, it is natural that the book deals extensively with the ideological staunchness and moral and political qualities of Soviet soldiers and their education.

Running through the entire book is the idea that Soviet soldiers have been aided in staunchly enduring the burdens of war and in winning out over a strong and insidious enemy through the boundless devotion to the socialist Motherland and the profound ideological conviction, courage and bravery engendered by our own Communist Party. The party and political work in the units and subunits was directed toward supporting the high moral and political spirit of the troops and to raising their combat qualities. The make-up and more interesting forms of this work are cogently discussed in the book. The author shows that party and political work under combat conditions was a weapon also, a special kind of weapon.

The more bitter the battles were, the more purposeful and determined was the party and political work and the more energetically all the commanders, political workers and party and komsomol activists of the units participated in it.

Frontline soldiers remember that under battle conditions party and political measures were often conducted in a short period of time. This is how the author describes a party meeting in a tank battalion: the precise agenda was "the Communist's Duty in Battle." The speeches were precise but to the point; we will hit the enemy without mercy, skillfully use our equipment and come to the aid of our comrades. A no less brief answer was: "All communists consider it their duty in battle to be among the first ranks to fight the hated enemy and to lead the non-party men." The meeting last not more than 10 minutes. However, it gave the people a good supply of moral strength and mobilized for the defeat of the enemy.

The thoughtful and purposeful individual work with people is well-presented in the book. The author presents specific examples of how the personal contact of the commanders and political workers and their sincere, warm words cheered up the soldiers, lifted their spirits and helped them overcome the difficulties of frontline life. The author reveals many heroic acts by tank crews and emphasizes that the sources of the bravery and courage of Soviet soldiers are found in the very nature of our [illegible].

Once, just before an attack, the commander was threatened with severe danger. Sr Sgt S. Vlasov went to his aid without hesitating. At the price of his life he saved the commander from the fragments of an enemy shell. The unit won the battle.

A strong feature of the book is the fact that the author impressively and with deep feeling tells of many commanders with whom he served in military life, describing such features as their great military expertise and their ability to carry out decisions and to search out and utilize tactical methods which place the enemy in an unfavorable position and which help to overcome him. It is precisely such an officer who is presented to the readers in the commander of a self-propelled artillery regiment, Capt M. Lunev. He is a man of high military standards and great experience and devoted himself completely to one goal, namely, to victory over the enemy and to the search for ways to gain that victory.

The pages of this book show conclusively that the communists were the soul of the military collectives at the front. Through their ardent words and personal example they led people to great feats to the glory of the Soviet Motherland, fearlessly went into the thick of things and demonstrated persistence and courage. Of the many named in the book, we will mention only one, Lt L. Interimov. He distinguished himself for the first time in the battle near Prokhorovka. There his crew destroyed 4 enemy tanks, 7 guns, 2 armored carriers and several dozen German soldiers. In another battle this year did not falter in the face of overwhelming enemy forces, destroying 5 tanks, 2 armored cars and a gun in the battle. And this battle was the last battle. An enemy shell smashed the track of Interimov's tank. Our driver-Ivanovich managed to destroy 3 fascist tanks before this happened. After repairing this mechanic

driver to repair the track, Tatarinov took aim with a weapon discarded by the enemy and destroyed 5 more tanks and 2 enemy antitank guns. However, a fragment from an enemy shell cut short the life of communist Tatarinov. Lt L. Tatarinov was posthumously awarded the medal Hero of the Soviet Union.

In the book the reader will find the rather interesting thoughts of the author concerning the profession of political worker. I. Lykov is particularly familiar with this subject. In presenting the working and moral temperament of a political worker, he points out such inherent qualities as sincerity, sensitivity and intimacy with people, modesty and a high feeling of responsibility for his assigned duty. A political worker must possess a wide range of interests, profound understanding of military affairs, exceptional pedagogical talent and the ability to understand people in order to influence people and to best utilize their capabilities for the benefit of the matter at hand.

Many pages of the book show the monolithic union of the army and the people and its fatherly concern for the soldiers. The Soviet people sent packages to the front with warm things, not because of a surplus, but out of a deep respect for the soldiers. These demonstrations of the people's love are still alive to this very day in the memory of the frontline soldiers.

The book concludes with chapters which relate how our army fulfilled its international responsibility and which describe the combat actions of the tank crews who routed the enemy in Romania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The author presents clear evidence of the warmth and happiness with which our soldier-liberators were met in these countries.

The book by Lt Gen I. Lykov, "V Groznyy Chas," is a worthy addition to our memoir literature. It will aid in educating soldiers and all our youth in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and of selfless service to the socialist Motherland.

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CIVIL DEFENSE: TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Commendatory Actions Cited

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 3, Mar 80 signed to press 8 Feb 80 pp 16-17

[Article by Yu. Kononov, Khar'kov, under the heading "Based on Courageous Principles": "Based on an Accurate Estimate"]

[Text] Under this heading, we are beginning to publish stories about the heroic spirit of peacetime, about how the servicemen of civil defense units, the men and officers in charge of civilian formations, workers, kolkhoz workers and employees of national economic facilities and students display their gumption, resourcefulness and courage in difficult situations while controlling industrial accidents, struggling against the raging elements and during civil defense exercises and drills.

The editors await your letters, dear readers, letters which tell about these acts.

During construction work at the Khar'kov Firefighting Technical School imeni G. I. Petrovskiy, the steamshovel uncovered a dud which had been there since the Great Patriotic War. Capt V. Lushchin and his ordnance disposal team arrived at the scene.

Vladimir Nikolayevich is an experienced mine-clearing and demolition specialist. For more than 25 years, he has been in this dangerous business. He already has 7,000 disarmed explosives to his credit, including 1,500 bombs. The officer also had to disarm a "booby trap" at an artillery ordnance

dump. While beating a hasty retreat, the fascists believed that this treacherous device would be triggered when Soviet servicemen examined the abandoned munitions.

Gushchin had solved numerous puzzles while clearing facilities like this of mines when lives were at stake. And he always came out the winner in these duels.

This time, the captain encountered an especially difficult surprise. The 250 kg bomb was found practically in the center of the city. Around it were residences and heavily travelled streets. But, even more important, the hull of the bomb was eaten through by rust. It was absolutely impossible to make out the detonator marking or to extract it. A specially set-up commission decided to explode the dangerous warhead on the spot. The responsibility for preparing the explosion was assigned to Gushchin.

He had to make an accurate estimate: what sort of wall should there be around the trench where the bomb was and where should the primary power of the explosion be directed so the buildings would not be damaged. Then, under Capt Gushchin's leadership, ordnance disposal specialists Boris Ye. Priskalov and A. Lomakin and Pyotr V. Nosov and A. Chernyakov erected five-meter high barriers out of sandbags, thick logs and reinforced concrete slabs to safely dissipate the shock wave.

The danger zone was cordoned off and traffic along nearby streets was closed to vehicles and people. At Capt Gushchin's command, the explosion roared out. But, nobody was injured: no buildings or people. The primary force of the explosion fell on vacant land.

This means the estimate was accurate. They won another victory over the "rusty death."

[Article under above heading by A. Demochkin, Dushanbe: "More Powerful Than the Elements"]

[Text] Even the oldtimers in Tadzhikistan don't remember anything like this. Heavy rains and snow, hail and dust storms, mud slides and incredibly strong winds--all at the same time and unexpectedly. Thousands of sheep which were being driven from the southern regions to the mountainous alpine pastures were caught in the torrential downpours. The frenzied animals darted about in the mountains. The Fayzabadskiy Rayon civil defense formations and residents of nearby villages came to the assistance of the shepherds. Everybody came--young and old. And, the animals were rescued.

Heaps of scorching sand and dust rained down on the fields in Shaartuzskiy Rayon. Then, there was pouring rain. For 24 hours, the elements raged. The dust storm, which lasted nine hours, and then the rainstorm damaged over 3,000 hectares of cotton fields.

In Ayninskiy Rayon, a lake which had formed in the mountains from the melting snow rushed down into the valley and washed away dozens of houses, public buildings and farm buildings.

These reports, one more alarming than the other, were coming in from everywhere; but, the people stood their ground before the elements and they bravely engaged in single-handed combat with them.

The village of Kabadiyon is in the southern part of Tadzhikistan. It is a quiet, cozy, green Central Asian village. The small, plain houses woven out of local materials are hidden among the dense thickets of cherry, apricot and pomegranet trees. Right next to them, modern houses with lattice-work bowers and balconies are being built. Kabadiyon has now become the center of the republic's new administrative region. In the summer, the sun is so hot here that the ground cracks and the asphalt on the roads melts. There is one saving feature--it is on the banks of the icy waters of the Kafirnigan. This river was hard to tame. The people erected a long dam. But, the last May downpour--a reverberation of an Indian monsoon which burst through the Himalayas and the Pamirs--filled the Kafirnigan to the brim and threatened to break through the dam.

The rayon flood control headquarters was headed by M. Khakimov, the rayon party committee secretary. Transportation facilities were put on alert. Members of the headquarters determined the most vulnerable places in the hydro-engineering structures on the spot. Everybody who could hold a shovel, pick or hoe went there. People worked without sleep or rest while reinforcing the dam. But, the unforeseeable happened. The main channel filled up and the river crashed down on the left bank with a force of 1,170 cubic meters per second. Naturally, the dam did not withstand such an onslaught of water.

However, this time, the water did not reach the villages; it did not wash away the cotton-growers' homes and it did not take any human lives. They were able to reinforce the dam at the spot where the water had abruptly turned. A great deal of the credit for this goes to the civil defense civilian formations.

Abdurakhmanov, CO chief of staff of the Kolkhoz [name] the 50th Anniversary of the USSR, knew very well how dangerous this kind of cloudburst was. A veteran of the Great Patriotic War who had spent many weeks under heavy rains in the foxholes along the Baltic, he simply shook his head sadly. Then, he made a telephone call; he had already asked about the readiness and level of equipment for the emergency rescue team many times.

"They should be training people; they should play out a training alert," advised Abdurakhmanov. "I feel it in my bones: the dam will not hold, then there will be a disaster."

He glanced out the misty window..."No, the dam will not hold!"

He called the OIC of MMG-27 [mobile mechanized column?] again. They had the primary equipment: bulldozers, steamshovels, cranes,... Meanwhile the dumptrucks had already began delivering cobblestones to the dam. Nevertheless, the dam broke through in one area. A crash rang out in the middle of the night and the mountain river rushed through the washed out gap.

The chief of staff had not gone home that night; he was sleeping on chairs pushed together in his office. At the sound of the noise and crash, he jumped up and thought anxiously: if only the water doesn't reach the village. He ran to the washout and the people from the MMG were already there. N. Kholmatov, the kolkhoz chief engineer and OIC of the composite team, was assigning his unit to their places.

Meanwhile, the river was widening the area it had won from the dam; by tearing the gap, it was "having its way" with kolkhoz team seven's cotton field. When reinforcements arrived from the rayon capital--formations from the Shaartuzskiy Tadzhikistan Agricultural Equipment Association and dumptrucks from two motor vehicle bases--Abdurakhmanov took command of all the forces.

The steamshovel and hundreds of people were digging a ditch. The dumptrucks were bringing lots of heavy stones to the detour to the dam. Then, they had beaten back the onslaught of water in this area. But, at the same time, there was a new breakthrough a kilometer from the washout. As if from an explosion, it seemed like the firmly cemented cobblestones flew aside and the water poured into the fields. Abdurakhmanov ordered the dumptruck drivers to take concrete slabs to the new hole and plug the gap. He was the first to rush there himself.

Staggering, Z. Siyanov, the facility CO chief, rushed to his assistance.

With chief engineer Kholostov, all three of them--wet and covered with clay--set the example for the rest. Abdurakhmanov brushed the clay from his eyebrows and looked around--everybody was working. It was only then he noticed that it was already dawn.

People were risking their lives with the knowledge that they were saving the fruits of their labor, their homes and their families. Under the torrential downpour, the tractor drivers, bulldozer operators and dump-truck drivers built up the dam. The courage of the patriots, courage multiplied by their ability, won the victory over the cruel elements. But, they would have been helpless if they had not prepared for the engagement ahead of time.

The dam was now a fire barrier. The dumptrucks were still bringing stones to it but this was just in case now.

Two months later, I had an opportunity to visit Kabadiyan again and to drive along the fields of the Kolkhoz imeni the 50th Anniversary of the USSR. I wouldn't have believed that there had recently been a battle with the elements here.

"We anticipate an exceptional harvest," said Z. Siyanov. "The battle was not in vain."

Follow-up Report

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 3, Mar 80 signed to press 8 Feb 80 p 17

[Article: "Wasted Time"]

[Text] This was the caption for the story published in issue No 11 for 1979, the story told about the Kiev Territorial Material Supply Administration supervisors' irresponsible attitude toward preparing and conducting out-of-place integrated facility operations.

As the Ukrainian SSR CD Headquarters reported to the editors, the facts in the story were basically corroborated.

The story was discussed at a conference for Ukrainian SSR Gosnab officials and the Kiev Territorial Material Supply Administration supervisors. Comrade Dobbiyaruk, chief of

the Ukrainian SSR Gosnnab CD Branch, was censured for his poor supervision over the preparations for and conduct of integrated facility exercises at subordinate facilities.

The Ukrainian SSR Gosnnab management outlined concrete steps to correct the deficiencies noted. The article was also discussed at a meeting on guidelines for supervisors, commanders and OIC's of the Kiev territorial administration.

Medical Aid Team Training Criticized

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 3, Mar 80 signed to press 9 Feb 80 p 17

[Article: "Teaching Unpublished Letters: Keeping Deficiencies From Taking Root"]

[Text] Every year, the Uzhgorod Branch of the L'vov Railroad conducts contests between medical aid teams and posts. It's true that they do not always come off smoothly, without any insults or arguments or without a critique of problem areas. Thus, after the 1978 contests, a joint plenum of the Red Cross and the CD Staff of the Uzhgorod Branch was convened; medical aid team OIC's were invited to the plenum. A special decree was adopted, a decree which called upon them to improve contest management.

In the fall of 1979, the contests were conducted at Chop's CD training area; teams from Uzhgorod, Mukachevo, Chop, Batevo and Koroleve participated in them.

As usual, the medical aid teams went to the contest with a high level of training, with a complete complement of equipment and with a fighting spirit. This time, the weather was also good.

But, suddenly, the editors received a collective complaint from the medical aid team of Koroleve Station. The letter's complaints levied against the contest organizers and judges appeared to us to be warranted.

What cast a cloud over the contest? What were the participants dissatisfied with?

They wrote that the judging commission took a surprisingly indifferent attitude toward the informational materials brought to the contest: wall newspapers, combat leaflets and logs.

during the stages of the contest, they encountered judges who were not sufficiently qualified and who were not able to objectively evaluate the medics' work. An analysis of copies of the judges' papers which were attached to the complaint confirms this.

A facility medical aid team from Rubezhnoye was awarded first place in spite of the fact that it was under-manned--it was one person short. In this situation, the team should have participated non-competitively according to the regulations.

This medical aid team was trained by Sr. V. Baranovskiy who was assigned as the senior judge for the chemical contamination event; this also runs counter to the requirements of the contest regulations.

"We went home upset by the injustice of it," the medics wrote. "Next year, you shouldn't drag us to these contests."

Naturally, this is not the correct attitude. M. Chaplinsk, the oil, and I. Rudkin, the political officer, will have to explain to the medics that they are stooping to an extreme position.

At the request of the editors and based on instructions from the Ukrainian SSR Red Cross Central Committee, Comrade I. Rudkin, senior instructor of the Ukrainian Red Cross Committee, made an on-the-spot investigation of the collective complaint. The critique was attended by Comrade Yu. Shatarub, chairman of the Railroad's Red Cross Committee, and other responsible comrades.

The facts cited in the complaint were basically corroborated.

Comrade Rudkin was ordered to take steps to correct the shortcomings. He was charged to improve the training for contest judges; discuss the investigation materials at the presidium of the railroad's Red Cross Committee and analyze it at a seminar with the judges and chairmen of branch and junction Red Cross committees.

Notes on a Facility Exercise

Keeping Materiel Secure in Section No 3, Was Not Signed to Chief's Log Book at 10:10

[Article prepared for publication by O. Dolgov'yev: "By Word and Personal Example"]

[Text] With the permission of Aleksandr Filippovich Yelets'kiy, the Nal'chik Northern Caucasus Electrical Instrument Plant's composite team's political officer, we are publishing comments from his notebook, comments which he made during the preparations for and conduct of a tactical-operational support exercise.

--...Next month there will be a tactical-operational support exercise. The facility CD staff suggested that the problems of controlling potential industrial emergencies be worked out. I verified the disposition of communists and Komsomol members: there were some in each unit.

--Today, I hosted Ali L'vovich Bapov, secretary of the plant's party committee. He talked about my predecessor, Luba Afanas'yevich Tsaplov. Evidently, he was a real commissar. His lectures, reports and discussions were all interesting and instructive. But, the most important thing in his job, as I understood it, was his concern for the individual. During the integrated facility exercise, he kicked up a row about hot food for the men while they were conducting rescue and emergency recovery operations.

--I spent the morning at the headquarters. Sergey Nikolayevich Lednev, an internal information specialist, helped me draw up a political indoctrination plan for the exercise preparatory period. The plan was enormous. But, that doesn't matter. Lednev was a military political officer in the past and he knows how important every detail is for beginners like me.

--I tried to assemble the activists. Of the 8 communists, 5 showed up and only half of the 18 Komsomol members showed up: some were on their way to the next shift and others were not able to leave their jobs. But, how would attendance be at the exercise.

--Anatoliy Nikhaylovich Letoshnikov, the commander, and I attended a specialized training lesson for Anatoliy Nikitovich Kovorchenko's rescue team. Although the team was drawn from a single shop, not everybody showed up. The reason was the same: production requirements. How could the operational missions be accomplished?

--I talked to Vladimir Arkad'yevich Gundin, OIC of the second rescue team. He was an efficient individual and an experienced foreman of the chief mechanic's department. "Doesn't defense

work interfere with production?" I asked. "At first, it seemed to interfere. Gradually, we found a way out. The squads were drawn from different shifts. We established reserves of approximately 20 percent to replace people who could not be taken away from production or who were sick or on vacation when needed. Then, we were cooking," he answered without a moment's thought.

Anatoliy Yemeyevich Nechev, the equipment team CO, and I looked over the personnel roster. There were people from different sections. "Will they all show up for the exercise?" --"Let the section chiefs worry about that." --"But, won't you be a general without an army then?" That set him to thinking. I immediately told him about Gundin's practice.

At the plant club, Konstantin Sergeyevich Bortsov--the engineer who monitored implementation of the director's orders, a former tank regiment commander and bearer of four Red Banner orders--gave a talk on his memories of the Great Patriotic War. He also put in a good word for military political officers: "The everyday life and mood of the KP and officers--this is what the commissars and political officers 'molded' their force from." He talked about how his political officer read letters from home to the formation. I can imagine the effect this had on the men's morale!

I made a call to the republic library: did they have any memoirs by commissars and political workers on post wars? They recommended D. A. Furmanov's "Chapayev." It was apropos. But, not enough. I believe PRAVDA reviewed a wartime anthology ... I would have to find it.

I assembled the communists and Komsomol members, except for those on the medical aid team. We read L. I. Brezhnev's book "Malaya zemlya." We examined the political indoctrination plan paragraph by paragraph. The arrangements for the preparatory period did not elicit any objections. A dispute arose about methods for influencing people during the exercise. This is a difficult job. We reached a firm agreement: we would work with the people continually and inspire them with our personal example when the time came.

I was at the warehouse. I looked at the condition of the gear. A good half of the gas masks did not have any name-plates; the crowbars, shovels and pickaxes were piled up in a heap. The warehouse supervisor worked according to the principle: issued--accepted. I had a sharp talk with him. I reported it to the party committee.

--We held a meeting of team and squad leaders. Letoshnikov gave them a detailed introduction to the exercise scenario and plan. There were a lot of questions. But, nobody asked about dinner. Fantastic! I had to reprimand the OIC's for this.

--The exercise is tomorrow. Late in the evening, Letoshnikov and I inspected the exercise area. Not everything had been done as required. This was my mistake: there was not a single party or Komsomol member on the simulation team. Moreover, this is the first time I have been here myself--this was inexcusable!.... "Would it be possible to announce the location and time for the exercise to begin today?" I asked the commander. "Everybody knows the assembly site; but, as to the beginning time--no way: we have to test the working order of the alert notification system," he answered. Naturally! This means that I did not consider all the subtlies of the potential operational situation.... Learn, Valutskiy!

--The alert was sounded two hours after shift change. We wasted 5/6 of the time allocated to put the teams on alert since there was still a big mess at the warehouse. I did not go there in vain. I tipped off Lidiya Gut'yeva, the combat leaflet editor. Good show! She reacted immediately. "Warehouseman! Its your fault that we lost an hour of operational time. Draw the proper conclusion for the future!" accused the combat leaflet hung near the warehouse doors.

The communications and reconnaissance squad had to reconnoiter the site of an industrial accident. Valeriy Tarasenko, the squad leader, had a well-drawn overlay of the plant territory. Upon receiving his mission, he noted the reconnaissance routes and posted the situation on the overlay. Komsomol member Lyudmila Ovirko reported the initial results of the "emergency" area survey. Good job, Lyuda! She used the nearest telephone! Point that out at the critique!

The second rescue team and I entered the "area." It was necessary to remove the "injured" from the caved-in annex to shop No. 2 where an oxygen tank had "exploded." The umpire made the mission more difficult: "The annex is completely in flames." The OIC reported this to the composite team CP (command post). The men were standing around indecisively. Communist Boris Fedotovich Ivanov did not lose his head: "Pull down the annex and cover the fire with sand!" Oleg Vasyunin, a Komsomol member and squad leader, ordered the rescue workers to wrap wet rags around their hands and faces and go inside the "burning" annex. The combat leaflet editor

ordered that Tarent'yev's resourcefulness and the decisive actions of Vasynin's squad be noted.

The firefighting squad and the medical aid team came to the assistance of the second rescue team. The umpire barely had time to inject his inputs. The firemen halved the operational deployment standard. The medical aid team members quickly and skillfully provided first aid for "burns," "fractures," and "crushed bodies."

From another sector, the scouts reported: they had found a strong toxic agent dispersal area. I injected an input: the medical aid team leader was out of play. "I will take command," announced Zhenya Atova, the leader of squad No 1 and a Komsomol member. After leaving two squads here, she and Zura Zhelayeva, the political officer, put the rest of the women in a vehicle and headed for the area of the toxic agent. Soon afterwards, a note arrived from the political officer: "We handled the six exercise inputs and gave first aid to 11 'victims.' Komsomol members Svetlana Yemkusheva, Feruza Atayeva, Zoya Lomykova and Faina Shabyagova and non-party member Lida Bychenova functioned in the most skillful manner." The contents of the note were transmitted to the CP. At my request, they released a "flash leaflet" from the CP.

At the first site, the situation had become more difficult. The "collapse" of the ruins blocked the path to shop No 9. Team leader V. Kondin ordered bulldozer driver Andrey Nekolov to clear away the obstruction. It was not an easy mission: the simulation specialists had dug enormous reinforced concrete beams, blocks and slabs into the narrow passage way between the shops and they had heaped up a pile of stone, rubble and brick. There was at least three hours of work for a single bulldozer. Andrey was able to manage it in two hours, released from the medical aid team by the exercise input, Lidiya Gur'yeva immediately made up several copies of a "flash leaflet" and sent them to all the training sites. "Don't forget to talk about this at the critique!".

"The team with commended the scouts in Valeriy Tarasenko's squad. It noted the namen for their capable and resourceful actions!" -- this was the title of the next "flash leaflet." A good example for the officers at all levels.

A must: in repairing an "accident" on the power lines, Anatoliy Kartashev fastened the broken line to a pole without switching off the current first. It's a good thing that Grigoriy Andreyevich Busev, a gas fitter and communist, did not let this

slip by. "Like the combat engineer during war, the electrician only gets one mistake,"--he pointed out the safety procedures to the transgressor. "You cannot ignore the requirements of the instructions."

--The water and sewer mains squad was making an effort. The simulation specialists had set up a difficult situation. I looked at it: shop No 2 was actually filling up with water from all sides. It was only the drive of Anatoliy Noshev, the OIC, that helped the plumbers quickly find and repair the sources of the "emergency." This case served as the basis for a five-minute talk on audacity and skill.

--Dinner time. We decided to send people to the dining hall in shifts. We did not make it without any incidents: some people left their gas masks at the training sites and several of the men at the toxic agent site took them off before they were out of the "area." Immediately after dinner, near the dining hall, I held a discussion on discretion and vigilance during the exercise and the fact that similar errors would not be tolerated.

--Something took the edge off the exercise. How could we jack up the pace? I assembled the communists. Letoshnikov briefly reported on missions which were not accomplished and reminded the communists of their duty to be in the vanguard. Vyacheslav Ivanovich Boyko, a member of the CPSU, asked for the floor and recommended that the situation be made more difficult.

--During the exercise, a "Chemical Alert" was declared. After putting on my gas mask, I drove around to the training sites. The work pace had increased noticeably; I didn't see anybody working without their individual protective gear. This went on for about an hour.

--We had agreed ahead of time that Yevgeniy Ivanovich Gubarev, the director of the plant's amateur movie studio, would be at the training sites. But, he was not able to shoot any footage this time--the radio blared out: "Exercise All Clear. Formation commanders, conduct critiques and report to facility headquarters."

--The next day, I assembled the communists and Komsomol members. I requested each person to tell about his work on political indoctrination, the people who distinguished themselves and the shortcomings he noticed and to express his desires and suggestions. My notepad was full of facts. I had something to think about.

--I dropped in on Kostiaiav Il'ich Kalugin, editor of the factory newspaper. I met Yuriy Vasil'yevich Baranyuk, the radio programmer. I told them about the exercise and about the people who distinguished themselves. I showed them my notes. Baranyuk was especially enthusiastic: "There's enough material here for several programs." We decided to record the exercise participants' stories and transmit them on the local radio.

(The political officer's notes do not end here. Let's look at them where they begin: "When the disaster occurred....")

--The telephone rang in my apartment. Through the receiver, a voice excitedly repeated: "An assembly has been declared. This is the civil defense headquarters." I ran to the plant. Above the plant were clouds of smoke or steam. From all directions, people were rushing to the entry checkpoint. "An accident," stated the watchman.

--Almost a third of the men were already at the team assembly site. They all had the same question: "What should we do?" The commander rushed up. He informed us of the simultaneous damage to the steam and water mains. Steam and water were gushing out of the ground to a distance of about 150 meters. He ordered us to get earth-moving equipment right away.

We began to dig where the water was gushing out of the ground the strongest. I heard somebody grumbling: "Why are we d'gging here by hand? We should request equipment from the city officials." Communist Vladimir Ivanovich Kalinkin's derisive voice beat me to the punch: "What's with you? Are you getting blisters?" That's it Kalinkin; you took him down a peg just in time.

--Then, the emergency equipment showed up. They put the bull-dozers, steam shovels and jack hammers to work. Ivan Mikhaylovich Grishin, the service support chief, was in charge of the accident control operation. Letemnikov relinquished the power equipment squad of his team.

We had to work by feel. The dense steam covered the entire area. For safety reasons, we had to intervene: the unloading area was roped off with string held by people.

--We have been working for five hours now. Surely, it was dinner time! Soon afterwards, the meat pies and sandwiches appeared. Just as we had agreed with the cooks. But, nevertheless, you can't go by without hot food. I divided the squads into shifts and sent them to the dining hall one after the other.

--We had uncovered the pipes along the entire stretch of the probable accident area. They were covered by the steam and water. Dawn was breaking through at the facility. The pipefitter squad headed by Vladimir Andreyevich Rymar' and I inspected the damaged area. The cause of the accident was clear: the irregular pipe which was installed during construction did not hold up under the load at the junction points. So much for quality control! We paid dearly for this mistake!

--A woman appeared on the right-of-way. At first, I didn't recognize her. It was Lidiya Petrovna Gur'yeva. "Are you alone?"--"No, I'm with my medical aid squad."--"Do you have time?"--"Don't worry, comrade political officer." She showed me a "flash leaflet": "Our Compliments to Bulldozer Driver Asret Zhanauyev. He is Working in a True Komsomol Manner!" It was all correct; there was no need for details in this case. It was obvious what the driver had done.

--The job in the damaged sector took 10 hours. The pipes were replaced. The line was tested. The trenches were covered. The concrete workers did their job and the area took on its well-maintained look.

--The director issued an order on accident control. The plant avoided any extended down time. Support service chiefs I. Grishin and A. Kusnetsov were commended for their skilled leadership. A large group of workers were singled out for monetary awards. Among them were men and OIC's from our team: A. Gubin, V. Rymar' and A. Zhanauyev. I sent letters of congratulations to their families.

--At the headquarters, I took a list of everybody who had participated in the accident control operation. I made notes across from each name: how did he conduct himself in a difficult situation? How did he measure up in ability and initiative? This material would be suitable for internal information specialists, political information specialists and reporters.

Suggestions by a CD Chief of Staff

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 3, Mar 80 signed to press 8 Feb 80 p 20

[Article by M. Chertov, Kirgiz Construction Trust Specialized Motor Vehicle Base No 1 CD chief of staff: "Returning to the Topic:...A High Degree of Awareness"]

[Text] In his article "Let's Train and Educate" (No 11, 1979), Comrade Krivorot'ko raises an important issue stemming from the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decree on "Additional Improvements in the Job of Ideological and Political Indoctrination," especially in the part where he talks about the Soviet people's patriotic military indoctrination.

The inseparable nature of training and indoctrination is truly the foundation for successfully preparing work groups and the entire population in civil defense. The individual who has an in-depth understanding of his sacred duty to the motherland will be a good member of a civilian formation and will be able to comprehensively prepare himself and his family for defense against modern weapons. It is necessary to painstakingly educate each employee in the group, especially during scheduled civil defense lessons.

One of our facility's training groups had a sad incident. Driver G. Lennikov had a careless attitude toward the lessons; he said that they were futile. But, the group leader and the other trainees decisively took exception. Later, there was a discussion about this at a work meeting. The group's reaction to this improper attitude toward civil defense measures was beneficial. Comrade Lennikov understood that he was wrong. Moreover, his comrades' example stimulated him to study harder. He successfully passed the tests.

The author of the article said that the quality of training and indoctrination primarily depend upon the people who conduct the lessons. He reported that effective steps were being taken in this respect at the Monino Worsted Combine. The training group leaders, civilian formation commanders and political officers prepare for problems on indoctrination in earnest.

Again, I will cite an example from our facility's experience. In spite of the careful selection of training group leaders, the personnel assigned to accomplish this job by order of the CD chief--Comrades Georgiyev, Pozdnyakin and Kravchenko--still had a careless attitude toward their lesson preparations at the beginning of the past training year. The reason was the same--they underestimated the civil defense training measures, which, in their opinion, would interfere with production matters. T. Shilov, the facility CD chief, and the party bureau had a detailed conversation with them. The comrades understood their mistake; they satisfied themselves in practice and mended their ways. Their groups completed the scheduled lessons with an

overall rating of "good." All the blue and white collar workers passed the tests stipulated in the syllabus.

It is necessary to mention that, in addition to his efficient supervision, Comrade Shilov conducts expanded production meetings on a monthly basis. During these meetings, I report on the work group's training progress. This helps in coordinating production activities with our practical lessons; this undoubtedly has a positive effect on the quality of training and indoctrination.

Our motor vehicle base is a unique facility. Over half the drivers are always on the road, and at times, it is difficult to assemble them for lessons. Nevertheless, with the assistance of the facility's supervisors, we have been able to maintain a high level of attendance in almost all the training groups. In the final lessons for testing, over 40 percent of the trainees received good and outstanding marks.

Of course, political indoctrination directly in the training groups and civilian formations played a significant role in this.

But, in analyzing the training results, we concluded that we were still not able to completely combine training and indoctrination in the lessons. The following facts testify to this: several of the blue and white collar workers who were studying in the training groups received unsatisfactory marks. Unfortunate selections were made for individual formation commanders. By citing the fact that they were too busy, they did not support personnel training on the specialized training topics.

This raises a serious issue of the leaders' own indoctrination. The experience at Moninskiy suggests that the selection and assignment of formation commanders, political officers and training group leaders is only the beginning of the job with them. It is necessary to comprehensively train all of them at courses and at their facilities and it is necessary to help them really master the methods of training and indoctrination.

Our comrades at Moninskiy correctly raised the issue that the party organization secretary should conduct discussions on the first topic "USSR Civil Defense and its Goals" with the blue and white collar workers. This is what we are doing also. It's true that a good, skillful discussion conducted by the party leader with several groups at the same time will serve as good counsel for everybody and will give people a sharp edge for the entire training year.

We still do not have our own movie equipment. And, unfortunately, the rayon CD headquarters mobile movie theater is not used at all to serve small facilities and the work of the large facilities' mobile movie theaters is not supervised. In our opinion, the rayon headquarters should develop a schedule for using available movie equipment to serve enterprises and organizations where there are none. We are ready to pay the expenses for each showing. Just tell us when and what film will be shown for us so we can incorporate it in our training plan.

Moral and psychological training for residents and civilian formation personnel is a major component of the training process within the civil defense system. But, it is difficult to accomplish this mission without developed training facilities, especially without a training area, which it is not feasible to set up at our facility (or at other small facilities for that matter). There is a way out: build a rayon CD training area on a quota basis. But, for a number of years, the rayon CD headquarters has not been able to get this issue moving. Evidently, they need some help from higher headquarters.

We also have an opportunity to convert a partially underground facility to a fallout shelter. We intend to do this in the near future with our own resources and, thereby, significantly increase our training facilities.

In conclusion, I would like to repeat that the successful accomplishment of civil defense missions is not only guaranteed by the people's level of training and ability but also by a high degree of awareness.

U. S. Fallout Shelters

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 3, Mar 80 signed to press 8 Feb 80 p 21

[Article: "CD Abroad: Improvised Fallout Shelters"]

[Text] In recent years, U.S. CD programs have begun to make provisions for more than simply evacuating residents during the threat period. Residents relocated to safe areas will have to build temporary shelters for themselves, shelters which will protect them against the shock wave for a specific overpressure.

Four designs for such fallout shelters are presented below.

small log-frame fallout shelter (Figure 1). This shelter is designed for areas which have the necessary quantities of lumber for construction. It is erected by unskilled manpower without any machinery. The log-frame fallout shelter which was tested for the overpressure effect was made out of pine logs 10 cm in diameter (with the bark). The inside of the shelter was 3.05 m long, 1.83 m wide and 2.1 m high. The shelter roof was at ground level and each vertical entry way was equipped with a blast door (3 m high) for protection against initial radiation and the shock wave.

The shelter's ground cover was 1.5 m thick. The entrances along the perimeter were protected by logs (2.44 m long and 20 cm in diameter) whose upper part extended above the door level by 5 cm. American specialists believe that the pressure on the doors would be several times greater without these protective logs. The maximum overpressure recorded near the shelter during the tests was 3.7 kg-force/cm^2. As demonstrated by the experiment, the effect of this overpressure did not damage the structure's frame or the entry way doors. Within the shelter, there was an upward warp in the earthen floor caused by the walls pressing into the ground. The shift in the ceiling and walls fluctuated from 5 to 15 cm. To avoid traumas and injuries to people located in the shelter, laboratory specialists recommended that they be positioned in hammocks.

Unrevetted covered slit trench (Figure 2). Two 9.5 m slit trenches were covered with pine logs, a sheet of polyethylene, a 75-cm thick layer of earth and tested for a 0.5 and a 1.4 kg-force/cm^2 overpressure. The test results showed that the unrevetted covered slit trenches were not able to provide protection for people sheltered in them against a shock wave with an overpressure greater than 0.5 kg-force/cm^2.

Pyramidal fallout shelter (Figure 3). This shelter is designed for areas with a high water table or rocky soil. During the tests, the stability of two shelters of this design was tested for a shock wave with an overpressure of 0.4 and 1.05 kg-force/cm^2. The pyramidal shelter was not damaged by an overpressure of 0.4 kg-force/cm^2; only the ground cover was carried away in several places and the protective polyethylene was torn. Within the shelter, sensors registered an overpressure of 0.14 kg-force/cm^2.

At an over pressure of 1.05 kg-force/cm^2, the shelter was damaged significantly; as a result, it lost its protective fallout characteristics. The overpressure within the shelter was 0.21 kg-force/cm^2.

This experimental data made it possible for laboratory specialists to conclude that the pyramidal fallout shelter could only provide protection for people against radioactive fallout and overpressure when the latter was short in duration and did not exceed 1 kg-force/cm^2.

Dugout pyramidal fallout shelter (Figure 4). The dugout pyramidal fallout shelter which was tested for the overpressure effect was 3.05 cm long. The shelter arch and supports were made out of logs 7.5 cm in diameter. The entrance ways were 1.25 m long and were equipped with blast doors. An overpressure of 1.4 kg-force/cm^2 did not damage the shelter at all. The maximum overpressure within the shelter was 0.07 kg-force/cm^2.

This experiment made it possible for American specialists to conclude that the dugout pyramidal fallout shelter is one of the most overpressure-proof shelters.

Fig. 1 (1)

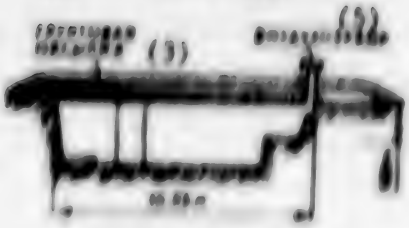

Fig. 2 (4)

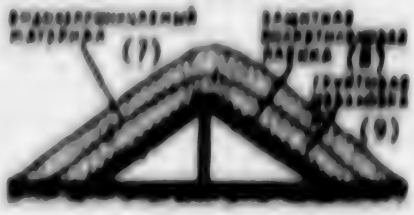

Fig. 3 (6)

Fig. 4 (10)

Key:

1. Figure 1
2. Frame
3. Ground cover
4. Figure 2
5. Air intake
6. Figure 3
7. Waterproof material
8. Protective polyethylene sheet
9. Embankment
10. Figure 4

In Leninskiy Rayon

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 3, Mar 80 signed to press 8 Feb 80 p 22

[Article by V. Mironov: "Too Many Cooks Spoil the Broth"]

[Text] If you can picture the civilian universal mandatory training in methods of defense against weapons of mass destruction and other modern offensive weapons as a whole as a column on the march, we would see the confident step of the medical aid teams, rescue specialists and other civil defense civilian formations in the front ranks. Smartly stepping out behind them would be high school students, grade school pupils and vocational-technical school students. A little behind them would be the blue and white collar workers who are not members of formations. In all likelihood, bringing up the tail of the column would be civilians not employed in production or services. The main reason for the lag behind, I believe, is that this category receives the least attention from the people responsible for its civil defense training.

This is the impression the author of this article received after visiting a residential area in Ivanovo's Leninskiy Rayon.

Training for non-working civilians is organized by CD headquarters on an annual basis at their places of residence by using the apartment house management, the house management, house committees, street committees, primary DOSAAF, Red Cross and Communist Party organizations, the Knowledge Society, public health agencies, sponsoring enterprises and agencies, cultural organizations and educational institutions. But, it seems like not everybody knows or remembers this everywhere. In the residential area within the meat combine's jurisdiction, civil defense lessons were not conducted with non-working civilians last year. None of the "cooks" listed even touched the "broth."

It's true that the situation has changed somewhat since I. Biryl'nikov was designated as the facility CD chief of staff. Training groups were set up among the residents, facilities were allocated for lessons and registration logs were established. They have posters, radiation and chemical survey gear, radios survey gear, individual first aid kits, medical kits, gas masks and other gear which, in toto, is conventionally called training material. But, it should be enhanced, obsolescent visual aids and civil defense literature

should have been explained long ago and trainees should be issued the new booklets "This is What Everyone Should Know and Be Able to Do."

The establishment of good training material plus the thoughtful selection and skilled training of leaders--reinforced naturally by effective supervision and assistance from CD headquarters and other "knobs"--these are perhaps the decisive conditions which determine the success of training for non-working civilians.

They found a solution for selecting lesson leaders at the most combine--they were appointed by the facility training group leaders: V. Yagodkin, chief of the meat-meat branch, A. Abramov, sausage shop mechanic, V. Vasharin, sanitary engineering and waste disposal shop chief, and V. Ehremov, municipal housing department chief. Medical topics were taken on by L. Shablenko, medical aid team OIC, E. Sapronova and I. Vasilyeva, political officers, and V. Yudina, medic.

Before the beginning of the training year, they all attended the appropriate training. We were witnesses of how skillfully V. Yagodkin conducted his first lesson on the topic "Civil defense organization and tasks. The urban citizen's duty to strengthen the country's defense capability." The trainees' active attitude and their understanding of the importance and need for these measures were testimonials of the large amount of organizational and preparatory work done by the meat combine management and the municipal housing department, and specifically by M. Yulina, the supervisor.

We can conclude that things are going well here although supervision and assistance from other organizations is still not having an impact and is obviously insufficient.

It's a completely different picture in the residential area of the Kirovskiy Rayon housing department. I. Ignatov, V. Buvashilov, the facility assistant civil defense director, chief and rayon CD headquarters representatives and I talked to the supervisor Zoya Grigor'yevna Surnosova. She is the one that the combine's Municipal Housing Department assigned to the civil defense lessons for non-working civilians. They assigned it to her and, as the saying goes, out of sight, out of mind. Zoya Grigor'yevna administers the large apartment houses which contained almost 300 adult citizens and housewives. What a lot of time and effort would be required to "get everybody involved"! The job was obviously too much for her. Moreover, nobody had seriously

prepared her for this job. The meager training materials did not make it possible for the people that the supervisor was able to attract to the lessons to carry out the training program. During the lessons in the crowded, poorly lit shelter compartment, she read her audience "bits and pieces" from the available civil defense literature which was long outdated. Was there a lot of benefit from such "practical" lessons? And, you may ask, where were her bosses? Where was their supervision and assistance?

On her own, Zoya Grigor'yevna tried to do something since she felt responsible for her assignment. Why didn't the others feel this way? And who should hold them to this? The supervisor admitted that only once last year did somebody from the Red Cross come to the lessons. Thus, in this respect, the blended yarn combine's residential area can be considered a complete orphan.

In other places, the organization of systematic training for civilians not employed in production or services is discussed at sessions of the Councils of People's Deputies, at party meetings and at national economic facility party bureaus. The civil defense headquarters and courses and representatives of various public organizations actively take part in group leader training and in enhancing training materials for lessons with civilians. They help the apartment house management and house management set up training groups and conduct lessons. Experienced on-the-job CD course training experts conduct demonstration lessons with group leaders; they correctly assume that, before demanding job performance, it is necessary to properly train the group leaders and equip them with the necessary training aids.

This work especially livened up after the CPSU Central Committee decree on "Additional Improvements in Ideological and Political Indoctrination"; this decree specifically directed the attention of communists and public information specialists to residential areas. Alas, Ivanovo's Luninskiy Rayon still does not feel the impact of this attention. The USSR Civil Defense governing body's requirements--requirements which make it mandatory for facility CD chiefs and their staffs to supervise civilian training on a systematic basis and report the status of this work to party and Soviet agencies--are not being carried out. Of course, if this supervision had existed, the blended yarn combine would have adopted the meat combine management's experience in selecting and training group leaders and in conducting civilian lessons long ago.

To successfully resolve the problem of training civilians not employed in production or services, I believe it would be advisable to assemble all the sponsors at the same table under the leadership of local party and soviet agencies and comprehensively discuss this issue, equip them with advanced techniques and define each person's role for him according to his field of specialization and abilities. Then, the "broth" would not be spoiled and the concerned efforts of people who feel their responsibility for this job would help the non-working civilians catch up to the head of the column and march in step with it while accomplishing their civil defense missions.

Gas Mask Training Device

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[Article by L. Rusman, chief of the Kubanskiy Agricultural Institute's Civil Defense Department: "Do It Yourself! An Electronic Gas Mask Display"]

[Text] The electronic display developed by the Kubanskiy Agricultural Institute's Civil Defense Department is designed for programmed instruction while students are studying the GDM-5 [civilian gas mask] (a drawing is on the magazine's inside back cover) [drawing not reproduced]. The display consists of a frame, a cross-section of the gas mask, a situation display, a control panel and a wiring diagram. The display is 88 cm by 14 cm.

The frame is made out of 10 mm plywood. A transparent plastic-covered recess (50 x 15 x 6 cm) in the upper left front part of the frame contains a full-scale cross-section of the GDM-5 and 10 arrows to mark parts (the arrows are also made out of transparent plastic). The names of the parts and the response buttons are located on the right side in a 40 x 15 cm area. A 14 x 6 cm grade display is mounted between them in the upper part of the display. The lower left-hand side is taken up by the control panel. It consists of a selector switch, a "clear" button and a receptacle for the electric pointer. The selector switch can be placed in the positions "Gas Mask Layout," "Air Flow," "Test" and "Training."

When the display is operating, the arrows light up sequentially when the pushbutton on the electric pointer or the appropriate response button is depressed. Triangular transparent plastic arrows which light up the air flow were installed separately.

The following parts were used for the electrical circuit (Figure 2) located inside the electronic display housing: 2 SPDT-11 stepping switches, 21 diodes, 10 12v automobile lights, 15 6.3v lights, 11 doorbell buttons, a microswitch for the electric pointer, 11 DPDT-6 (K2-K11) relays, 4 telephone relays (K1, K2, K14-K16) and a TR-2005 transformer.

To put the display in operation, it is necessary to plug the cord into the power supply and connect the electric pointer to the control panel. Then, the instructor talks about the function of the gas mask.

After explaining the individual components and parts of the gas mask to the trainees, he puts the selector switch in the "Gas Mask Layout" position. Then, the arrow for the first part (the canister) lights up. After telling them about the function and layout of the gas mask, the instructor presses the electric pointer switch and lights up the next part. Upon completing his explanation, he presses the "Clear" button.

For a visual demonstration of the air flow in the gas mask, the selector switch is put in the "Air Flow" position and the electric pointer switch is depressed. Then, the two triangular arrows which show the flow of air from the outside into the opening on the bottom of the canister light up. The next three presses on the button light up, in sequence, the smoke filter, the activated charcoal and the dust filter. The next six presses on the button show the flow of clean air through the inlet and outlet valves. Then, the selector switch is placed in the "Off" position.

To test the trainees' assimilation of the material, the selector switch is placed in the "Test" position. The arrow for the first part immediately lights up. The trainee finds the name of the gas mask part and presses the appropriate response button. If he made the correct selection, the "Correct" display lights up. Then, the arrow for the next part lights up. When there is an incorrect answer, the grading display "remains silent." After the arrow for the last part goes out on the display, the final grade lights up: five--all correct, four--one mistake, etc.

While studying the gas mask independently, the selector switch is placed in the "Training" position. Then, the arrow for one of the parts lights up. By sequentially depressing the response buttons, the trainee searches for the part until the "Correct" display lights up. Then, it goes out and the arrow for the next part lights up. And, it goes on this way for the names of all the basic parts of the GAS-5 gas mask.

I think that the instructors, laboratory assistants and students of any educational facility can build this simple, extremely effective piece of training equipment.

Medical Aid Team Training

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[Article by I. Chebotaya, republic-level judge: "The Judges' Record Errors"]

[Text] High demands are presently being made on medical aid team training. In many cases, a person's life hinges on the ability to provide first aid in a timely and proper manner.

Since the medical aid teams are made up of blue and white collar workers without any specialized medical education, special attention is devoted to developing practical skills. In itself, the academic knowledge acquired during lessons is not sufficient to provide skilled assistance to victims of natural disasters, fires, floods, accidents or industrial injuries.

We consider the competitions between medical aid teams at various levels as a sort of test of our personnel's actual preparedness to function under difficult conditions. Competition organizers must avoid a conventional approach; they must create a work environment for the medics so those competing will be able to realistically demonstrate their ability to provide aid to a certain number of patients within a strictly regulated time frame.

Many years of experience in judging competitions make it possible for me to assert that the most difficult phase is the work in a nuclear contaminated area. This is where the medics make the most mistakes which the judges record as penalty points. The goal of those who prepare the aid teams for their practical operations and for competitions is to keep these errors to the minimum.

I would like to analyze the primary organizational and tactical errors in this phase and suggest ways to correct them.

The organizational deficiencies definitely include cases where the aid teams as a whole and each individual medic are improperly equipped, cases where there are gaps in authorized equipment and cases where there is a lack of improvised gear. It would not

be right to put all the blame for this on the medics. The chairmen of Red Cross and Red Crescent primary organizations and the facility CD chiefs of staff where the aid teams are organized must not only supervise their level of preparedness but must also be responsible for equipping them.

A great deal depends upon the officer in charge, upon his ability to firmly direct his personnel's work. Experience shows that if the officer in charge continually improves his leadership methods and if he and his political officers use all their power and resources to develop their subordinates, the aid team will function smoothly. There are few mistakes when a uniform pace is maintained during the competitions. Such an aid team has the best time and it accumulates the least penalty points.

A special judge is allocated to evaluate the OIC's actions during the competitions. He is even called this--the OIC's judge. He is obligated to point out both the positive and the negative in their work. He should mention the typical errors which the aid team OIC's are making.

It sometimes happens that, before entering a nuclear contaminated area, they make an incorrect selection of protective gear from the individual aid kits; they do not clarify the mission for squad leaders; they do not determine their location; they do not establish procedures for liaison communications with their squads; and they do not use prearranged signals--sound (whistles) or light (flashlight).

During operations in the area, the OIC sometimes is not able to use his personnel to his advantage: sending people to assist another squad in a timely manner, quickly giving advice, correcting subordinates' errors, making suggestions and making it mandatory for his courrier to deliver information to the OIC from all squads on their progress and on the number of injured personnel already found and delivered to the assembly center. At times, he is not able to get his bearings in the operational sector.

The medics' tactical errors stem from the errors made by the OIC. The primary error which gives rise to the rest is the incorrect medical classification of patients.

Upon examining the wounded, the medics do not always confidently decide who should be given aid as a first priority, who in second priority and who does not need immediate assistance. For example, they rush to put supporting or fixed dressings on burned or injured surfaces without noticing that the very same

person, or the patient next to him, is gushing blood, is not breathing or is in contact with a live wire.

A great deal of the blame for these actions belongs to the medical personnel who prepare the aid teams. During training, they do not emphasize how important it is to determine the priority and sequence for giving aid; they simply work on procedures as such.

However, the sequence for giving first aid is of decisive importance, especially in cases of multiple interrelated injuries. A swift, correct determination of the main cause of the patient's serious condition will preclude undesirable consequences.

I have observed such improper actions on numerous occasions and, naturally, I have levied penalties for them. For example, the patient has an open fracture of a lower limb, arterial bleeding, a penetrating wound in the abdomen, burns on his feet, a respiratory standstill and cardiac arrest. Where should the medic begin to give aid? By giving artificial resuscitation. But, this would be a serious error in this case.

First (and this must be remembered once and for all) the bleeding must be stopped by pressing a finger against the vessel and quickly applying a tourniquet and then injecting a pain killer from a syrette. Usually, this is accomplished simultaneously by two medics. Only after this should resuscitation begin, a splint be put on the extremity and sterile dressings on the wounds and burns. In this example, the patient's life primarily depended upon stopping the arterial bleeding and then, immediately afterwards, conducting cardio-pulmonary resuscitation. These procedures must be accomplished in sequence where the victim is found.

If we examined the most frequently encountered errors, they would be listed in the following order: carelessly opening and unwinding the individual bandage package. Touching the inner surface of the padding with the hands or even dropping the package on the ground and then putting it on the wound. These are sterile bandages and all the asepti- and antiseptic rules must be strictly observed. Moreover, they forget that this dressing must be secured with the pin in the package.

Furthermore, the following mistakes are encountered when applying the standard dressings--bandages, triangular bandages, four-tailed bandages, bandages for burns and others: they are applied

too tight; the dressings are applied with a corner or the pin directly over the wound; too much excess material is used. You would be surprised sometimes that the lesson leaders actually do not explain to the medics that a tight bandage blocks blood circulation and an improperly applied dressing increases the pain and aggravates the patient's overall condition.

The medics frequently forget or are not able to use improvised bandages; they do not know that a Mashtaferov dressing can quickly be made out of the patient's clothing. When treating burned surfaces, they use sterile napkins, attaching them with bandages, and they forget about the specially shaped dressings for burns which could be applied a lot quicker. As a rule, the burn victim is in a state of shock and time plays a very important role.

Now for the mistakes in stopping arterial bleeding. This is the top priority in giving aid since a loss of 1.5 liters of blood already raises the specter of death. The fastest, easiest method for stopping arterial bleeding is applying pressure to the artery above the injured area. Unfortunately, it is possible to see medics who do not apply the finger pressure first before putting on a tourniquet or artery clamp. The following mistakes are widespread in applying a tourniquet: tightening it too tight around the limb; or putting the tourniquet directly against the skin without any padding and, thereby, pinching it. Or, the reverse, putting the tourniquet on too loosely which increases the arterial bleeding by squeezing the veins. They do not check to see if there is a pulse on the periphery of the arterial trunk.

I will list the primary errors in immobilizing fractures. The goal is to make the break in the bone immobile by applying either authorized transportation splints (plywood, plastic, wire-gauze) or splints made right on the spot out of improvised materials (sticks, boards, branches, etc.). I have seen medics who do not immobilize the joints above or below the break and, thereby, do not ensure that the break is immobile; or who handle the injured limb carelessly, increasing the pain; or who adjust (mold) the splint to the shape of the limb poorly; or who forget to inject a pain killer from a syrette first. As a result, secondary shock may develop, especially when the patient is carried or transported for a long period of time.

It is necessary to talk about the errors in determining methods for transporting patients to the assembly area and in loading them on transportation for evacuation separately.

Moving a patient improperly frequently causes additional injuries and may complicate his condition. Therefore, in each individual case, the medic must be able to select the most efficient method considering the nature and severity of the injury and the concrete situation in the area.

As a judge, I have had to penalize people for their, let's say, incorrect actions. A patient who has had a fixed dressing applied to an ankle injury hops along on one leg among the debris supported by a medic. In this case, it is necessary to use a "clasp" carry or an "eight-man" strap carry.

It is very important to select the correct method of placing the wounded on stretchers according to the nature of the injury. After providing first aid for a fractured spinal column according to all the rules, certain medics suddenly place the patient on his back on the stretcher without placing a firm board on it. This is a serious error. When transporting a patient without a board, a shift in the vertebrae may damage the spinal cord. If there is no board nearby, place the patient on his stomach after first putting down a rolled-up coat, blanket or mattress. It is also necessary to penalize people for not placing the patient with fractured bones on the stretcher in the "frog" position, for not immobilizing his lower limbs with braces or bandages and for not putting down a board. The following mistakes are typical when loading patients into medical vehicles: there is nobody in the back taking the stretcher; they are not loaded from the top tier down; they forget to fasten the stretchers with the brackets and then with attached straps; and others.

This is only a partial list of the extremely widespread errors which will inevitably be penalized. It is probably unrealistic to dream of not making these errors at all. But, keeping the most serious ones of them down to a minimum is the duty of the instructors and the medics themselves.

There is only one way to do this--achieve a better understanding of each procedure and improve the skills for using it. And this is a matter of experience.

Comments on Competition in Odessa

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[Article by Sh. Kil'deyev, facility CD chief of staff, Odessa Railroad: "According to the Standards"]

[Text] Our facility has accumulated some experience in conducting competitions for the best grade in CD standards. We timed these competitions to coincide with civil defense days and months. They are conducted in two rounds: blue and white collar workers participate in the first round within their staff sections, departments or shops; in the second round, they participate on a facility-wide basis. Only those who had good and outstanding marks in the first round participate in the second round.

Let's look at how the competitions proceded based on the example of the staff employees headed by N. Koval'. The evening before the competitions, a committee chaired by S. Didenko, facility CD chief, established that the universal mandatory minimum program had been completely fulfilled here. The CD reading room was in good shape and photographs of outstanding trainees were posted.

At the specified time, the training groups where N. Arkatov and N. Kolesnikova are the lesson leaders arrived at the facility training center with the gas masks they had obtained earlier. Each participant in the competition answered one question from the universal minimum program.

A high level of knowledge was demonstrated by M. Galaktionova, an alert notification service engineer, N. Kashirnyy, an electrician, I. Shvydyuk, an electrician, M. Peschanskaya, a bookkeeper, operators G. Malevannaya, T. Vasilevitskiaya, N. Kondrashova and others.

Then, the contestants were taken to the training sites to perform the standardized tests. The alert notification service employees took Standard No 1 (putting on the filter-type gas mask) and Standard No 2 (putting the gas mask on an injured person) first. At the command "gas" engineer Z. Kobrenchuck and electrician V. Sitro held their breath, closed their eyes, put on the gas mask, completely exhaled and opened their eyes. They performed the standard with a rating of "outstanding."

At the command of A. Shevchenko, the deputy committee chairman, one rank sat down and the other put on the gas masks. Everybody had his own gas mask. A command was issued for those in their gas masks: "Put the gas mask on the injured." This standard was also performed in a clear-cut, swift manner. Engineers K. Nekrasenchuk, S. Buyanov and P. Semenchuk, electrician N. Kushko and technician I. Kreslkov especially distinguished themselves.

N. Kolesnikova's group was competing at the other training site. It was performing Standards 15, 16, 17 and 18. They had spread out individual bandage packages, bandages, improvised splints, tourniquets and individual aid kits. At Dr V. Ivanchenko's command, operator T. Suranova skillfully placed an improvised splint on a broken shoulder, cueing specialist Ye. Tikhonova placed an emergency dressing on the forearm and bookkeeper L. Kapustinskaya placed an emergency dressing on the head. None of them made a single mistake which would reduce the score; they functioned skillfully and quickly. "Outstanding!" announced the judge.

Technician G. Rudinov, merchandising specialist N. Uvacheva, metal worker I. Petrub and driver A. Moderenko performed Standard No 7 in the blast shelter (closing the air-tight doors and manhole covers to the shelter). They more than cut the time for the standard in half. Good job!

We saw N. Koval's employees at their job. Suddenly, the "Air Raid" alert sounded. At their immediate supervisors' command, they put their work areas in order and turned out the lights and electrical equipment. Everybody took their gas masks and set out on the run to the shelter. T. Pyatnichenko and N. Kal'nitskaya skillfully and quickly closed the manhole covers while S. Stratiyenko and E. Pesyunova closed the air-tight doors. They took the places indicated by the maintenance section men. The standard for "Filling Up the Shelter Quickly" was fulfilled with a significant reduction in the time limit.

The "Chemical Alert" sounded. Everybody put on their gas masks and worked on the standard for an extended period of uninterrupted time in them under physical stress.

An umpire-injected input was announced: "The entrances to the shelter are obstructed and cannot be uncovered." Under the leadership of N. Arvatov and N. Kolesnikova, the contestants left the shelter through the emergency hatch. They beat the time for Standard No 8 by a factor of one and a half.

The employees of the other departments, services and shops were competing just as diligently. But, here are the results. The winners for the second year were the groups headed by K. Gorshiy, N. Koval' and V. Zinoev; they shared the prize positions. Many of them received certificates and monetary awards.

Based on the experience of the annual competition on the standards, we are convinced that they are an important way to reinforce practical skills.

Civil Defense Alert Exercises

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[Article: "If a Threat Arises"]

[Text] One hour is allocated for the lesson on the subject "Actions during the Threat of an Enemy Attack and During Civil Defense Alerts." Provisions are made for working on Standards No 9 and 10. After this, it would be advisable to show the filmstrips "Civilian Actions During the Threat of an Enemy Attack" and "Actions During Civil Defense Alerts." In addition, to reinforce this knowledge, one of the following films should be shown: "If the Alert Sounds," "Civilian Duties During the Threat of an Attack," or "Civil Defense for Civilians." The instructor should prepare the CD alert notification equipment ahead of time, record the CD alert signals on tape, decide the best place to work on Standards 9 and 10 and prepare the blast shelter (shelter) and training area.

It would be desirable to conduct actual lessons on protecting livestock, fodder, produce and water sources in a rural area at a livestock farm. It is necessary to anticipate everything required to make the farm, cellar and well shaft air tight.

At the beginning of the lesson, it should be emphasized that the announcement of a threat of an enemy attack serves as a warning of actual danger. Moreover, local authorities transmit their signals, orders and information on radio relay nets, television and other communications equipment. A high degree of discipline, organization, skillful, clear-cut actions and sometimes independent decisions are required of everybody. Within a short period of time, it is necessary to prepare to protect yourself, your family and home and to participate in the preparations for your enterprise and populated areas.

To receive the alert signals in a timely manner, homes, enterprises, establishments, educational institutions, kolkhozes and sovkhozes must have their loudspeakers continually turned on to the radio relay net, radio sets tuned to one of the country's broadcast stations and TV sets tuned to their television station's primary channel. Even small transistor sets should be turned on.

Each city or village resident must know in advance where the blast shelter (shelter) closest to his house is and what the quickest and most convenient way is for him to get to it. At the threat of an attack, everybody takes an active part in preparing and equipping available blast shelters, in converting underground facilities to blast shelters or shelters and in constructing various types of improvised shelters. After the report on the attack threat, each person gets his individual protective gear ready: gas mask, respirator or cloth dust mask, as well as his cape, poncho and rubber boots. Then, it is necessary to gather together the most essential personal articles, pack them in a knapsack, prepare a stock of food supplies and fill a flask or thermos with water. It is recommended that produce remaining in the house be carefully packed in plastic bags and stored in refrigerators or crates. It is also necessary to stock up on bandages and medicine. Everybody must have their personal documents with them: passports, draft cards, school certificates (diplomas), birth certificates and marriage certificates.

At the same time, aggressive fire prevention steps are taken to reduce the possibility of fire or the spread of fire in the event the enemy uses nuclear weapons or incendiary weapons.

An analysis of modern offensive air power shows that the blackout which was widely employed by all the belligerents during World War II has not lost its importance under contemporary conditions. Therefore, at the threat of an attack, lit advertisements and signs, store windows and street and house lights are turned off and the bulbs are removed. External lighting is sharply reduced or completely turned off. Special lighted markers are installed above blast shelter entrances, at metro stations and at medical and other facilities. Every day at dusk, the windows of residential, public, commercial and industrial buildings are covered with shutters, boards or blinds so the inside lighting cannot be seen from the outside.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes take steps to protect food, fodder, water and livestock. During the threat of an attack, livestock grazing ceases and they are put on barnyard feed. Livestock facilities are prepared in the appropriate manner.

In his transition to working on actions during CD alerts, the lesson leader reminds them what the signals are and when they are sounded; after this, he plays the signals on the tape.

The "Air Raid" alert is sounded to warn residents of the immediate danger of a strike against a given city (area). In populated areas, the sirens are turned on and the radio announcer simultaneously announces for a two-three minute period: "Attention! Attention! Citizens! Air raid! Air raid!" Residents immediately take shelter in protective structures.

The instructor reminds them what they should do if the alert catches them at work, at home, in a store, at school or on public transportation--anywhere and at any time. It is even better if the trainees talk about this.

The tape recorder is turned on. The "Air Raid" alert sounds. The training group quickly heads for the site for performing Standard No 9 "Sheltering Residents in Blast Shelters (Shelters) During Air Raid Alerts." The instructor times them. If the trainees are able to take shelter in eight minutes, the result is outstanding.

The "All Clear" is sounded on the radio relay net, local television stations and mobile loudspeaker equipment. If the equipment cited is out of commission, previously established sound and other signals are used.

The instructor explains that information on damage control measures being taken, required behavior and other issues is transmitted to residents of cities (areas) where the enemy delivered strikes.

The tape recorder is turned on again. The trainees hear: "Attention! Attention! Citizens! All clear! All clear!" At this signal, the group leaves the blast shelter (shelter) and heads for the area where it begins its work on Standard No 10 "Civilian Actions During a Nuclear Burst."

The [illegible]r of civilian casualties is not excluded in populated areas where there was no direct nuclear strike. A radioactive cloud forms during a nuclear ground burst. This is why the

"Radiation Hazard" alert is sounded using all local technical alert notification equipment when there is an immediate hazard of radioactive contamination or when radioactive contamination is detected (immediate hazard of radioactive contamination means it is probable that a given area will be contaminated within an hour).

At this signal, the respirators (cloth dust masks or cotton gauze bandages) are put on--and if there are none, the gas masks are donned--and food, water, medicine and basic necessities are taken along to the blast shelter or fallout shelter. Stone buildings or basements prepared in advance may provide reliable protection against radioactive contamination.

If circumstances make it necessary to take shelter in a house (apartment) or directly at the plant, it is necessary to begin making the facility air tight without losing any time: close the windows and doors, hang a thick cloth over them and close up all holes. Let's assume that someone is caught in a contaminated area. In this case, it is necessary to take radiation-protective remedy No 1 in the individual aid kit (IAK-1) according to the instructions enclosed with it.

At the "Radiation Hazard" signal in a rural area, livestock and poultry should be placed in facilities or shelters which have been prepared for their long-term upkeep. All doors and trap doors to storerooms, basements and other food and fodder storage areas and to detached structures and other facilities are sealed up tightly.

Exit from protective structures is only permitted by order of local CD agencies. Required behavior in a nuclear contaminated area, the time period for remaining in shelters and other issues related to ensuring protection for residents, livestock and economic assets are established by local Soviet authorities based on data from CD staffs.

If time permits, it would be advisable to remind trainees of the protective characteristics of various buildings and structures.

The "Chemical Alert" is sounded using the technical alert notification equipment when there is a threat or immediate detection of chemical or biological contamination. In localities, the alert is repeated by previously installed sound and light equipment.

At this signal, it is necessary to quickly don the gas mask and available means to protect the skin (improvised means can be used: a Bologna cape, rubber boots and rubber gloves) and take shelter in a protective structure. During the threat of chemical contamination or when crossing a contaminated area, an antidote is taken while, for biological contamination, biological remedy No 1 in the individual aid kit is taken. If there is no protective structure nearby, residential, industrial or detached structures can be used for shelter against contamination by toxic agent or biological aerosols. If caught in a chemical contaminated area, try to get out of it quickly in the direction marked by CD officials. If there are no markers nearby depart in one of the directions perpendicular to the wind. When drops of a toxic agent falls on open areas of the body or clothing, they are treated immediately with the individual chemical defense kit.

At the "Chemical Alert" signal in a rural area, it is necessary to take steps to protect livestock, supplies of food and fodder and wells supplying water. And it is necessary to recheck the air tightness of facilities. After the signal, if it is established that the enemy employed biological weapons, residents will receive recommendations on their actions considering the nature of the agents employed, weather conditions and other conditions. In addition, there will be an explanation on which stage is being implemented: quarantine or observation.

During the lesson, the majority of the work--for example on making the facilities air tight--is actually accomplished. For this reason, it is necessary to check with the enterprise, kolkhoz or sovkhoz management in advance to determine how the training can best be combined with the performance of useful in-house jobs.

These lessons can take diverse forms. But, it is necessary to take into account the special features of one's own facility, its production profile and even the season everywhere. In some cases, the lessons may be conducted with each group separately while in other cases they may be conducted with several groups at the same time--with competition organized among the groups (for the best performance during CD alerts and for exemplary performance of practical procedures).

Review: Political Education Pamphlet

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 3, Mar 80 signed to press 8 Feb 80 p 28

[Article: "Spreading the Word on Civil Defense is an Important Mission"]

[Text] This is the title of a brochure published by the DOSAAF Publishing House; the brochure's author--Col Gen V. A. Orekov, USSR Civil Defense deputy chief for political affairs--has summarized the experience of spreading the word on civil defense in a popular form and he has covered the ways and methods of doing this job.

The brochure emphasizes that the humanistic missions of civil defense are near and dear to our people who are vitally interested in preserving peace. The function and role of civil defense within the national defense system definitely establishes the point that public information activities are a component part of mass defense activities and patriotic military indoctrination. Every soviet individual must intelligently carry out his functions to improve CD, know modern destructive weapons and be able to protect himself against them and be aware of his responsibility to further strengthen our motherland's defensive power.

"Vigilance is a Continuing Concern," "Sparks Which Set the Soul on Fire," "Inner Strength through Education and Character Development," "An Indispensible Condition for Quality," "Based on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance," "An Individual Approach Based on Particular Characteristics," "During Exercises, Training Sessions and Lessons"--just a list of the brochures' chapters alone testifies to the fact that it will be an important manual on methods for a broad group of public information specialists.

The author points out that the job of spreading the word on civil defense is a difficult, time-consuming job which demands in-depth knowledge and methodological experience. It requires the efforts of many organizations, governmental and volunteer, as well as those of the activists of the entire CD system.

The brochure will undoubtedly arm public information specialists with the necessary knowledge and ability to carry the Leninist ideas on defending the socialist fatherland to the masses.

Decontamination Measures

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 3, Mar 80 signed to press 8 Feb 80 pp 28-29

[Article: "In Contaminated Areas"]

[Text] Civilian training for operations in CBW contaminated areas is accomplished by the hands-on method. The goal is to teach trainees to conduct partial personnel decontamination and decontamination of food, water, clothing and footwear and to study the rules of conduct in contaminated areas. During the lesson, it is necessary to review all the points covered in topic No 6 of the universal mandatory minimum program of civilian knowledge on defense against weapons of mass destruction.

Gas masks (respirators) for each trainee, individual aid kits (IAK-2) and 1 individual chemical defense kit (IDPK) per 2-3 trainees, the D-5 dosimeter and the MKSM military chemical survey meter, 2-3 clothes brushes, 2-3 brooms (whisk brooms), 2-3 carpet beaters (sticks), 1-2 kg of rags, 1-2 buckets or a container and 500 g of chloramine (lysol) are prepared for the lessons. It would also be good to have a selection of artificial food. In addition to the training literature, it is necessary to use the topical posters (No 8, 11, 15) from the 1978 edition of the poster kit.

Experience shows that the lesson is conducted most effectively at a training course which has protective structures and personnel and special decontamination areas. If there is no course, the lesson can be conducted at a training center or blast shelter (fallout shelter), near which the appropriate area has been constructed. The leader must determine the procedures for working on the problems in advance and prepare his assistants. After forming up the training group 20-30 m from the shelter, the leader announces the topic and training problems and ascertains how well the previously covered material on actions during "Radiation Hazard" and "Chemical" alerts was mastered. Then, he declares a "Radiation Hazard" alert and observes the trainees, who should put on their gas masks (respirators) and head for the shelter. The time the group spends putting on their individual protective gear and filling up the shelter is recorded for the group's performance of Standards 1, 4 and 6.

Two men are assigned to close the shelter's air-tight doors and manhole covers. After this, the command is given to remove the gas masks and there is an explanation that the procedures for civilian radiation protection must be strictly observed in areas contaminated by radioactive fallout. These procedures will be announced by the rayon or city CD headquarters and they will be repeated at national economic facilities.

Depending on the level of radiation, people will remain in protective shelters from several hours to several days; then, they will remain in their houses going outside for 3-4 hours per day. While located in an area contaminated by radioactive substances or toxic agents, smoking, touching indigenous objects, moving through thick grass or bushes and swimming are prohibited. The discussion proceeds on one of the modes (for example, for a radiation level of 50 roentgens per hour); the significance of the mode is clarified. The trainees are asked several questions for a repetition of the material covered.

While the people are located in the shelter (acting under the prescribed procedures), the leader talks about the function of and rules for using the IAK-2. Several minutes are allocated for becoming familiar with it. Then, exercise inputs (a danger of exposure, fallout, etc.) test the accuracy of the trainees' actions (preparing to take the appropriate tablets). Training exercises are issued (one per two-three individuals) for the training session on performing Standard No 20.

After he is convinced that the group has mastered the procedures for using the IAK, the leader makes his transition to the following training problem. After explaining the rules of conduct in biological contaminated areas, he shows excerpts from the filmstrip "Countering Pathogenic Microbes." The trainees must master the rules for conduct in quarantine and observation areas. Moreover, it should be established that they know the CD Medical Corps instructions and recommendations for giving innoculations, taking medicine, observing personal hygiene, taking care of patients, keeping residences and public areas clean and also procedures for disinfecting them.

Food and water decontamination procedures are also demonstrated in the shelter. After explaining that the radioactive contamination of any surface can only be established using dosimetric, the leader suggests that his assistant demonstrate how the dosimeter needle is deflected when the tip of the probe unit is brought near a radioactive isotope. It is necessary to

explain that using food in unsealed containers or water from unprotected sources is prohibited in contaminated areas without testing and decontaminating them first.

The leader explains the procedures for removing radioactive substances from certain (previously prepared) products while his assistant demonstrates them: removing a 2.5-3 mm layer from butter, lard, cheese and sheep's milk cheese and a 0.5-1 mm layer from meat, fish and bread; preparing vegetables, fruits, smoked products and others with a stream of water. Contaminated water filtration can be demonstrated using a conventional funnel filled with a 2:1 mixture of dirt and sand or charcoal. It would be desirable for the trainees to perform these operations themselves. It should be especially noted that food products contaminated by toxic agents are not suitable for consumption, while water should be boiled for a long time and only used after it is tested in an CD laboratory or at an epidemiological center. In infectious disease centers, water or milk must be boiled, raw vegetables and fruits must be saturated with boiling water and bread must be toasted.

The leader issues the IAK's to the trainees and sounds a "Chemical Alert." The trainees simulate taking the tablets to prevent phosphorous and organic poisoning and put on their protective gear. At the same time, the assistant turns on the filtration system and, using the MCBM, he establishes that there are toxic agents in the shelter. Then, the leader announces that the toxic agents are penetrating the shelter due to the lack of supporting air and he orders them to prepare to leave the radioactive and chemical contaminated area. The trainees adjust their clothing and footwear to protect their skin against the radioactive dust and toxic agents while the leader and his assistant monitor their actions and assist when necessary.

At the leader's command, the group leaves the shelter and heads in the direction indicated by the route marker previously set up by the assistant near the area which has been prepared for partial personnel decontamination and decontamination of clothing and footwear. The leader stops the group while the assistant establishes that there are no toxic agents in the air using the MCBM; after this, the command is given to remove the gas masks. It should be explained that, under actual conditions, it is necessary to consider the evaporation of toxic agents from the surface of their clothes; these vapors may be a source of poisoning. Therefore, the gas masks are only removed after personnel decontamination.

Then, the leader explains the procedures for partial personnel decontamination and decontamination of clothing and footwear for CBR contamination while the assistant demonstrates them. The trainees are divided up into two groups. Under the assistant's supervision, one of the groups conducts partial personnel decontamination and decontamination of clothing and footwear after operating in a radioactive contaminated area. The leader takes the second group in a chemical contaminated area himself. The brushes, whisk brooms, carpet beaters, rags and water are issued to the first group. The trainees deploy in a line at least 2 mm from each other and begin decontamination. The second group is issued the training ISDK's and the men are spaced so they do not interfere with each other. Then, the groups change places and the leader and his assistant observe the sequence of operations and their compliance with all safety measures.

When there is toxic agent contamination, partial personnel decontamination is conducted immediately using the ISDK's. First, exposed areas of the skin (neck, hands) are treated and then contaminated spots on clothes and footwear and the gas mask face piece. After removing the gas mask, the face is treated with a solution from the ISDK. When there is radioactive contamination, the radioactive dust is removed from clothing and footwear by shaking it, beating it or brushing it; then exposed areas of the body are treated and the gas mask face piece is wiped off from the outside without removing it. Exposed areas of the body are dressed with water-soaked cotton, gauze or rags or washed off with clean water. They are wiped off in one direction while continually turning the pad over. Also, the soaked pad is wrung out so the water does not seep out of it during drying. If there is no water, the solution in the ISDK or, in winter, uncontaminated snow can be used. In an emergency, a dry pad or paper can be used. After removing the gas mask, it is necessary to wash down the face and rinse the mouth and throat with clean water.

It is important that the wind not blow the radioactive dust on to a neighbor during these operations and that people do not touch contaminated surfaces with unprotected hands and do not prematurely remove their gas masks. Used pads should only be discarded in the places indicated.

For biological contamination, attention is directed to the fact that clothing and footwear are treated the same as for radioactive contamination and exposed parts of the body are treated using the ISDK. For multiple contamination, toxic agents are removed first and then radioactive dust.

During the final phase of the lesson, the leader works out the procedures for preparing the chloramine (lysol, bleaching powder) disinfectant and demonstrates procedures for treating vertical surfaces for biological contamination.

The lesson should end with a short evaluation and announcement of the grades.

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NON-SOVIET RADIOACTIVE ENVIRONMENT MATERIEL

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 3, Mar 80 signed to press 8 Feb 80 p 29

[Article by Ye. Nikiforov "Underwater Robot"]

[Text] The article "Remote-Controlled" (VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA, No 12, 1979) dealt with the fact that, to be capable if necessary of conducting rescue and emergency recovery and restoration operations in areas contaminated by radioactive substances, the United States is planning to adapt a limited number of remote-controlled vehicles for rapid movement from centers of the nuclear industry to any part of the country.

The Japanese are solving this problem a different way. They see it as more advantageous to provide almost all existing vehicles with a remote-control capability for operation under conditions threatening danger to the drivers.

Great importance is being attached abroad to research and development in connection with remote-controlled devices for conducting underwater emergency rescue operations--raising sunken submarines and ships, nuclear bombs, missiles, torpedoes or projectiles, especially at great depths inaccessible to divers.

As early as 1966, the US had already developed for this purpose the Ally-national surface remote-controlled underwater search device, which was used in raising the hydrogen bomb near Palomares. It was equipped with three electric motors, photographic and television cameras, hydraulic gear and a mechanical hand for grasping various objects from depths of up to 1000 m.

In 1979, the Japanese firm Komatsu developed the Komatsu-D-155W television-controlled "amphibious" bulldozer especially for operations in shallow water and under water to a depth of 7 m. Its engine is contained within an hermetically sealed housing while air for the engine is drawn in through a tall snorkel tube resembling a periscope. Exhaust gases are expelled through the same tube. In the case of in-shore bulldozer operation, the snorkel is collapsed and secured to the body. The underwater robot bulldozer responds to commands from its operator at a distance of 30 m, 100 m under good conditions. The control panel is also hermetically sealed. If necessary,

the bulldozer operator can descend to the bottom in a diving suit and follow the progress of especially critical operations. The amphibious bulldozer can be operated in an environment contaminated by radioactivity, as well as in the restoration or construction of port mooring facilities, improvement of water reservoirs, reinforcing stretches of shoreline, widening channels and in underwater recovery of sand and gravel.

Komatsu designer have also developed a fully remote-controlled underwater bulldozer. This vehicle is lowered from the shore to a depth of from 90 to 100 m; there it functions entirely independently, responding only to the radio commands from its operator and moving at a rate of up to 100 m/h. It is capable of performing several operations simultaneously by functioning in the automatic and manual modes as well as in accordance with a program previously loaded in its computer. The multiple-general purpose unit can be employed in rescue and recovery and restoration in contaminated areas, as well as in construction and maintenance operations at underwater drilling and fuel extraction sites, in extracting minerals from the bottom of seas and oceans and in the construction of bridges and tunnels.

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SOVIET COMMENTS ON U.S. NAVY PERSONNEL

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 3, Mar 80 signed to press 8 Feb 80 pp 46-47

[Article by V. Stepanov: "The Pentagon's Naval Hirelings"]

[Text] The consistent peace-loving policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, the continuous growth in the power and international authority of our state is rousing violent animosity and hatred within the enemies of peace and socialism. In creating new centers of tension and pursuing a policy of threats, crude blackmail and attempting to intimidate sovereign states, aggressive circles in the imperialist countries are counting primarily on their armed forces.

Actively serving as one of the most important instruments of this policy is the U.S. Navy, whose ships and marines have more than once in recent years participated in bloody local wars and put on shows of force in various ocean "hot spots." As the English public figure B. Russell observed rather graphically in this connection, if one has to know where a center of tension may develop in the world, he should follow the movements of the American navy and its marines.

Events in Iran have provided convincing confirmation of the correctness of this view. Having chosen the course of "showing its muscle," the U.S. has concentrated an entire armada of combat ships in the Persian Gulf region to prepare a "punitive operation" against Iran.

A constant readiness on the part of the US Navy to undertake unseemly operations, which have earned it the reputation of "the Pentagon's floating bludgeon" and "the floating gendarme," requires especially selected personnel whose moral aspect fully conforms with an aggressive, antipopular policy.

The United States, as is well known, operates a system by which it mans its armed forces by hire. In the view of the U.S. military clique, hirelings more fully serve the purposes for which they are used in present-day wars.

Young people are drawn by the widespread advertisement of the "attractions" of military service, especially as they appeal to the mercenary interest. The navy constitutes no exception in this respect; it is especially active in pressuring its prospective hirelings, promising them romantic ocean adventure, overseas travel and, the most important thing, higher rates of pay. The act of hiring for naval service is in practice accomplished by the signing of a contract for a certain number of years. Most often making their way to the recruiting centers are untrained, unskilled people hoping to get free training in a specialized skill in the service. Many are driven there by unemployment and hardship. Among these hirelings there are no few adventurers, thrillseekers and declasse elements. A desire faithfully and truly to defend the interests of the monopolies is the decisive factor in recruit selection.

Before assignment to a ship, new recruits undergo training in training camps and centers, where, in the words of the instructors themselves, "the young men have their civilian attitudes beaten out of them; they have to forget the past and not think of the future; they must rid themselves of old habits and act as automatons."

Over the course of 10-12 weeks, the young seamen are put through a course of physical and moral training based primarily upon severe regimentation, peremptory shouting and bellowing, manhandling and taunts and mockery on the part of their NCO instructors, who view this as a process by which "the habit of thinking and reasoning is eradicated from the trainee."

From the very beginning of their military service, personnel go through mass-scale ideological indoctrination. An enormous apparatus designed to rough these young people out spiritually employs numerous means of all types of propaganda.

It works its effect on the mind directly and indirectly, by means of lies and slander. Efforts here are directed primarily toward transforming the seaman and soldier into a professional killer, antisoviet and racist.

The designs of those who pay for their services require these professional hirelings even in peacetime to participate in various aggressive actions and foreign adventures, as well as in armed violence against civilian population (including that of their own country) if they act contrary to the interests of the ruling circles.

A special propaganda apparatus has been established for the ideological indoctrination of the hirelings which includes a variety of agencies and services: information, social relations, recreational organization, the service of military clergymen (chaplains) and others. These agencies and services have their representatives directly within forces (soyedineniye) and on board ships.

All large ships and marine regiments and battalions have naval chaplains of officer rank; nonorganizational NCO assistant chaplains conduct religious services on board all other ships.

Propagandizing bourgeois morality, anticommunism, slander against the socialist system and the reality of our way of life and demonstration of the "advantages" of the American way of life form the basis of the training and indoctrination of naval personnel. A special place is assigned in this connection to "the special mission of the U.S. armed forces to defend democracy and freedom" and to advertisement of the historic traditions and victories of the armed forces.

The peoples well know where and how during recent years the American armed forces have "defended" democracy and freedom and what kind of "victories" they have won on the napalm-scorched and blood-drenched land of Korea and Indochina.

In propagandizing a false patriotism and a cult of force, radio, television and the cinema portray the U.S. sailor as a superman, to whom "all living creatures submit," whoever does not submit he dispatches without the least remorse. Various film bits extol force and brutality, while film forgeries describe the "horrors of life" in the socialist countries. Special publications, the weekly All HANDS and others, for example, including ship-board and regimental editions, frequently carry falsifica and distorted data on our armed forces and the "Soviet military threat," while at the same time praising the activities of their own navy. The way on board ships is barred to the progressive press. A stiff penalty threatens anyone bringing these publications on board a ship.

A young man is very quickly transformed into a fire-eating fighting man, full of conceit, arrogance and contempt for those about him, bowing to force and, of course, craving easy money. Wherever there's a promise of an extra dollar these mercenaries will be ready to go to commit any crime. Having achieved, as the Pentagon declares, "high levels of skill and enthusiasm" through the application of current training and indoctrination measures, the American seaman bears the mark of all the vices and defects, all the contradictions of contemporary American society.

The book "Worms" by the American writer N. Flanagan describes the system of spiritual and physical corruption and depravity of young men recruited into the marines existing in the United States and the savage dispositions prevailing in the centers where the new recruits are trained. NCO instructors crude, soulless, loudmouthed soldiers as a rule, serve as the primary "trainers and indoctrinators" at this point. The American press has reported that dozens of young marines have died in these training centers over the the past five years as a result of brutality on the part of their instructors. It is only natural that the rank and file repay their superiors with bitterness and hatred for this. Obedience based on fear and coercion not

only does not contribute to the process of forming well-knit military units; it also results in serious contradictions, moral and spiritual bankruptcy and to manifestations of egotism on the part of those who live by the "for-myself-only" rule.

In addition to the moral and physical influences, an entire arsenal of disciplinary punishments is employed for all kinds of violations. It is worth pointing out that the document regulating disciplinary practice in the armed forces, the "Unified Code of Military Discipline," makes no provision for any forms of incentive. On the other hand, it does outline such punitive measures as arrest and confinement of rank-and-file and NCO personnel in a military hard-labor prison for up to 30 days, up to 45 days' extra duty, confinement to quarters or to ship for up to 2 months and others. An officer, may, incidentally, impose as many as three punishments on a guilty sailor for a single disciplinary offense. Fines, detention and forfeiture of pay, in substantial amounts and for considerable periods of time, are considered the most important forms of punishment. Taking into consideration the fact that for these hirelings the service is the road to personal enrichment, but for most of them and their families a chance simply to maintain a subsistence-level existence, punitive measures involving their pay are felt especially keenly.

These disciplinary practices are combined with the functioning of various military courts, correctional facilities, military hard-labor prisons and the military police. Well-manned police units are posted in garrisons, ports and bases. The police are granted great authority in dealing with service personnel, authority extending even to the use of weapons. They move decisively to put down any fighting, mutiny or rioting, especially any resulting from race- or class-related causes. Marines perform police functions on board large ships and patrol urban areas to deal with disorderly servicemen in naval uniform.

An irreconcilable hostility has therefore long since existed between shipboard personnel and the marines, boiling over at times into dispute and fighting.

Neither do acute racial problems do anything to raise morale among U.S. naval personnel. Continuing discrimination against national minorities results in frequent conflicts and aggravated tensions in relationships among servicemen. Official discrimination manifests itself in the fact that blacks have only limited opportunities for advancement in rank and position and that they are assigned the most difficult, the dirtiest and the most hazardous duties. A "colored" sailor is punished more severely for any offense; his white fellow servicemen subject him to ridicule, taunts and mockery. As reported by the U.S. military press, racial brawls and clashes have occurred at the Norfolk naval base and aboard the aircraft carrier "Forrestal", the helicopter carrier "Inchon" and other vessels. At the Camp Pendleton marine base a few years ago, white marine members of the Ku Klux Klan launched a racist pogrom which resulted in 6 men wounded and 13 blacks arrested and convicted. A race riot is also known to have occurred on a ship in San Francisco.

Events on board the combat transport "Union" developed along the lines of the plot of a typical American film "hit." Sailors on board this ship were awakened early one morning by the sound of fire which had been opened by a black sailor named Henderson, who with five hostages he had seized had taken up a position on the pilot's bridge. Driven to despair by the taunts and insults of white officers and NCO, Henderson, in the ship's brig at the time (where he had been confined on false charges), was able to disarm a guard and force his way with his weapon in hand into the officers' mileyway, where he shot and killed a lieutenant Harris, whom he hated, and wounded another officer.

After taking hostages, the mutiny held the entire crew at bay by armed force for six hours, during the course of which he allowed no one onto the deck. A crowd of reporters, censors and police gathered at the berth. The ship's commander and chaplain strove vainly to reason with the enraged mutineer. Henderson surrendered only after he had used up all his ammunition.

Race conflicts on board naval vessels are a result of discrimination within American itself. And while the Pentagon's recruiting advertisements shout out that "the armed forces represent a force of freedom and an institute of racial harmony," the fact is that blacks in military uniform remain in the position of "second-class citizens." "Drafted" soldiers and sailors and reservists make up 60 per cent of all members of the armed forces; and the national race antagonisms of this group of military personnel is on the rise, which is causing a great deal of concern to the American command.

The moral degradation of these professional killers, for the most part obedient executors of the tasks of American capital, was demonstrated most eloquently in the course of the U.S.'s bloody war in Indo-China. There were the attack aircraft and bombers taking off from the steel decks of their carriers and sowing death. The writer of these lines has seen with his own eyes the still unhealed wounds in the land of Vietnam, whose heroic people have endured inhuman suffering and withstood every trial. Special brutality distinguished the marines, who systematically did their napalm and the dollars they received for each dead Vietnamese.

But not all these American fire-eaters maintained their fighting spirit after they had been in Vietnam for some time. Desertion, refusal to carry out combat orders and participation in antiwar demonstrations became typical options for American military personnel who were able to develop some understanding of the criminal adventure the Pentagon had involved them in. Those who were unable to act in accordance with their conscience suppressed their doubts and dissatisfaction with alcohol and psychotropic drugs. It comes as no surprise that alcoholism and drug addiction have become widespread within the US armed forces, especially in the navy. According to American press reports, approximately 50 per cent of total personnel are confirmed alcoholics, one out of every three men and one out of every five officers is an alcoholic; on every ship American servicemen is a drug addict. The military command

has been forced to take strong measures in this connection. A special group has been set up at U.S. naval headquarters to deal with the drug addiction problem. U.S. legal bodies see a direct connection between drug abuse and the rising crime rate among military personnel.

It should be pointed out that the most advanced weapon systems, including thermonuclear systems, are now to be found in the hands of people driven senseless by drugs and alcohol, people who have lost control of themselves. It's easy to imagine where some drug addict or alcoholic could aim his deadly weapon, aircraft or missile under the effect of a diseased imagination. He could take some action whose consequences are difficult to imagine.

Alcohol and drugs require no small amounts of money. And money--that's the main thing the military hireling dreams about. Any way to "make money." That's why speculation, theft and smuggling have become additional means of deriving income in barracks and ships' crews'quarters, from where bridges are thrown over to underground black markets. Cases of robbery and theft are frequent even on combat ships.

Eighty thousand dollars, for example, were stolen from the finance office on board the aircraft carrier "Forrestal." A similar crime was committed on the cruiser "Little Rock," where more fortunate thieves in navy uniform made off with 200,000 dollars at one stroke.

Enterprising businessmen in navy uniforms each year heap smuggled and stolen goods to the tune of tens of millions of dollars onto the black markets of Asia and Europe. From their arsenals and depots they steal not only pistols and automatic weapons, but shells, grenade launchers and even antitank missiles as well. Flourishing especially is the contraband in narcotics, which make their "ocean voyages" from various corners of the world and are accumulated by profiteering middlemen. But there is also a small-scale drug trade aboard ships as well.

Crazed by the idea drummed into them that anything is permissible and by a cult of force, as well as by alcohol and drugs, these American young men leaving their ships and coming onto shore engage in shocking and disgraceful behavior, committing outrages and excesses of all sorts. U.S. marines putting into foreign ports or American bases on foreign territory after long cruises are especially tempted to fall into this line of conduct. American sailors in the city of Colon (Panama) let themselves go to the extent that, as the newspaper CRITICA described it, "the townspeople had to shoot to keep them from breaking into private homes."

While the aircraft carrier "Independence" was in port at Naples, drunken American sailors overturned and set fire to several motor vehicles, smashed dozens of store fronts and windows and beat and wounded several Italians. Marine Corporal (Kone) from the aircraft carrier "Roosevelt" killed three local residents of the same port city with the object of committing robbery.

In Holy Loch (Scotland), where American submarines are based, drunken submariners got into fight, seriously wounded 10 area residents and smashed windows in houses. American sailors from the aircraft carrier "J. Kennedy" left no pleasant memories behind among residents of the Greek island of Rhodes after they attacked tourists and smashed 20 vehicles belonging to them just for the fun of it.

Murder, robbery, drunken debauchery, speculation and contraband have become standard behavior among these naval hirelings corrupted and depraved by bourgeois morality.

This is the true face of the American fighting man, an obedient executor of the will of America's bosses. These hirelings of the Pentagon have brought and can still bring much misfortune to the peoples of the world.

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SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

USSR SERIAL REPORTS (GENERAL)

USSR REPORT: Agriculture
USSR REPORT: Economic Affairs
USSR REPORT: Construction and Equipment
USSR REPORT: Military Affairs
USSR REPORT: Political and Sociological Affairs
USSR REPORT: Energy
USSR REPORT: International Economic Relations
USSR REPORT: Consumer Goods and Domestic Trade
USSR REPORT: Human Resources
USSR REPORT: Transportation
USSR REPORT: Translations from KOMMUNIST*
USSR REPORT: PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST*
USSR REPORT: SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES*
USSR REPORT: USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY*

USSR SERIAL REPORTS (SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL)

USSR REPORT: Life Sciences: Biomedical and Behavioral Sciences
USSR REPORT: Life Sciences: Effects of Nonionizing Electromagnetic Radiation
USSR REPORT: Life Sciences: Agrotechnology and Food Resources
USSR REPORT: Chemistry
USSR REPORT: Cybernetics, Computers and Automation Technology
USSR REPORT: Electronics and Electrical Engineering
USSR REPORT: Engineering and Equipment
USSR REPORT: Earth Sciences
USSR REPORT: Space
USSR REPORT: Materials Science and Metallurgy
USSR REPORT: Physics and Mathematics
USSR REPORT: SPACE BIOLOGY AND AEROSPACE MEDICINE*

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

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